The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

"TELLING THE TRUTH ABOUT CHINA WITHOUT LYING"

MRS. CECIL CHESTERTON, whose new book, "Young China" is now being circulated in the Far East, apparently has made the common mistake of tourists "who come, see, and then hurriedly write books" for she has included in what might otherwise be an interesting travel story, a number of inaccurate stories, rumors and gossip which might be grounds for libel actions were the persons mentioned in a position to bring suit—which, of course they are not. The matter is mentioned in a review of Mrs. Chesterton's book which appears elsewhere in this issue. It would require many columns of *The Review* to correct inaccurate statements by persons who lecture and write books on China during the course of the year hence little attention is paid to them ordinarily. However, the statements in Mrs. Chesterton's book about Gen. Chiang Kai-shek are so glaringly false that we are glad the reviewer of the book pointed them out. And while we are on the subject, our attention recently was called to an article entitled, "China's First Lady," which appeared in *Chamber's Journal* London, last year. The article was written by a person using the name of "John H. Kerr," and without knowing any of the details we venture the opinion that the article was faked from beginning to end. The writer of the article alleged he was sent to China to obtain a story and "500 feet of film showing Yangtsze and junk scenes," all of which were to be included in a Hollywood production depicting the Chinese gang-murder of an American Navy lieutenant. He told about his experiences in filming the "Yangtsze and junk scenes," and then ended up by telling about being wrecked on the Yangtsze and being picked up by a house-boat "literally full of the ultra-modern set of Mei Ling-sung's youthful associates—enjoying themselves with hectic-jazz, dancing and champagne in surroundings of palatial splendor." He even included "Butterfly" Woo, the Chinese film actress in the party, and one of the male members was a character described as Leslie "Golden Bug" Tremount Wong.

The story was obviously false from beginning to end and while it must be admitted there are scoundrels in the writing profession as they are among lawyers, bankers and real-estate promoters, one wonders at the motives of a supposedly reputable publication such as *Chamber's Journal* in publishing such rot. Madame Chiang Kai-shek apparently ignored the article,

but obviously such scurrilous articles should not be permitted to appear without the perpetrator and publisher being fittingly punished through court action. In this connection we always have had great admiration for Eugene Chen who compelled one of the leading London newspapers to retract and apologize for a libelous story sent from China by a correspondent in 1927. The correspondent sent a story alleging that Chen, while Foreign Minister of the Hankow Government, had "squeezed" large sums of money which he had deposited in foreign banks in Shanghai. The story, of course, was false, but was whispered around Shanghai hotel lobbies, bars and clubs during the exciting days of 1927 and doubtless was believed by many persons. When Chen heard of it he immediately instructed a firm of London lawyers to bring an action for libel against the paper—resulting in the retraction and apology, referred to in the foregoing. If this sort of thing keeps up, the Chinese Government may, in self protection, be compelled to retain lawyers abroad for this purpose for a few legal actions undoubtedly would cause publishers to pay closer attention to what they print about Chinese man and women in public life.

Another case of the kind, recently brought to our attention by an officer in the U. S. Marine Corps stationed in China pertained to a lecture delivered in the United States by a man named Clark Hallam. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of a women's club in Lincoln, Nebraska. The U. S. Army and Navy *Journa* for March 18, 1933 contained an interesting letter written by Capt. G. W. Spoerry, U. S. Army, who is stationed at the University of Nebraska and who happened to hear the Hallam lecture. Since Capt. Spoerry had previously been stationed in China he was in a position to point out several inaccuracies in Hallam's statements regarding the lives and activities of Gen. Wu Pei-fu and the late Marshal Chang Tso-ling, but what particularly attracted his attention and caused him to write an exposure to the Army any Navy *Journal* was Hallam's inaccurate and exaggerated statements about the American Navy in the Far East, one being that "a fleet of American gunboats as formidable as anything ever seen in San Francisco Bay was on the Upper Yangtsze River." Then Hallam branched off into international politics and told his audience that the Japanese army and fleet were so small in comparison to the armed forces of the United States that there "was no comparison." Capt. Spoerry suggested that since lecturer Hallam must have known better there may have been a motive for his misrepresentation—as there also may have been hidden motives in the other cases mentioned wherein writers painted Chinese public officials in dark colors. When one reads these misrepresentations in supposedly reputable journals abroad, it is easy to understand why China is gradually restricting the activities of correspondents, writers and movie-men, who visit or reside in this country.

America Will Not Postpone Naval Building Program

The U S. State Department Sept. 26 formally notified Great Britain that the United States cannot accept the suggestion that the present navy building program be delayed until the conclusion of the disarmament conference in Geneva. The State Department's note said that no suggestion for the delay of even a part of the program could be accepted.

JAPAN'S PROJECTED ANNEXATION OF MANCHURIA

THE disavowals made by the Japanese Government, and by its paid propagandists native and foreign, of any desire to annex Manchuria, read strangely in view of the definite declarations, and specific sets, of years past,—declarations and acts of which there has been, and can be, no denial. The Japanese, for example, deny the authenticity of the Tanaka Memorial, but there can be no denial of the fact that in 1895 Japan actually forced China to cede to her the most valuable part of South Manchuria,—the Liaotung peninsula. Only the joint intervention of European Powers prevented Japan's annexation of this territory, compelling her to return it to China. This is a matter of undisputed history.

Russia's advance, indeed, made it appear for a while that she instead of Japan was going to annex the Manchurian provinces, but the Japanese, supported by Britain and aided by Russia's internal difficulties, succeeded in driving the Russians out of South Manchuria. By 1910 Japan and Russia, having made peace between themselves and forming an entente to keep other parties out of Manchuria, took up the question of actual annexation of their respective spheres. We have available now the records of an extraordinary meeting of the Russian Ministerial Council in St. Petersburg on December 2, 1910, to discuss annexation, where the Minister of War declared that the time was "all the more favorable for us to take possession of Manchuria in agreement with Japan, as the Japanese are very evidently preparing the annexation of South Manchuria." The Council finally decided, however, that immediate annexation was dangerous, being "connected with the risk of a great war," but that their privileges in North Manchuria "must be maintained in full to permit eventually an annexation at some future date."

There is not always honor among thieves. In 1910 Japan made certain promises to Russia of support in her actions in North Manchuria. She herself evidently double-crossed her erstwhile ally, as all she annexed was Korea, which gave Russia insufficient excuse for the annexation of North Manchuria. This is clear from the fact that at the meeting of the Ministerial Council referred to, the Foreign Minister declared that "perhaps even Japan would oppose our plans," and the following week informed the Japanese Ambassador "that the time had come to demand from Japan the fulfilment of the promises made us on the occasion of the annexation of Korea," but was told by Tokyo that Japan was willing to uphold Russia in each individual case only on their "submitting to her the details of the same."

Japan was avowedly for annexation, but was simply holding off until she should be able to enlarge her own sphere further, both by extension northward to the Sungari at the expense of the Russian sphere, and by extension westward into Mongolia, which Russia had previously claimed as her own sphere also. In December 1912, after the conclusion of the secret treaty of that year, the Russian Ambassador in Tokyo reported to his foreign office a discussion with Foreign Minister Motono, stating that:

"Replying to my question what intentions Japan harbors concerning Inner Mon-

golia and South Manchuria, he said the annexation of South Manchuria would come about of its own accord in due course, and it was not necessary to hurry about it."

Motono's statement is clear indication of Japan's aims at the time, more than twenty years ago,—aims which evidently have never altered except for their expansion. A number of factors operated to postpone annexation. The Russian revolution deprived Japan of her ally for joint seizure and the temporary lapse of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance deprived her of the support which had encouraged her in all her aggressions in China and Korea for twenty years. But the day came when the occupation of Manchuria was fully practicable, and it was carried out accordingly,—not merely South Manchuria but North Manchuria, and "Eastern Inner Mongolia," as well. Formal annexation has not yet been made, but, as Montono would say, this will probably "come about of its own accord in due course."

Little Chance for Sino-Japanese Rapprochement or Far Eastern Peace

THE recent appointment of Koki Hirota as Tokyo Foreign Minister has apparently made the possibility of a rapprochement between China and Japan even more unlikely than was the case when Count Uchida directed Japan's foreign policies. There is undoubted significance in the fact that Hirota is the fourth man to attempt a solution of Japan's tangled foreign relations within the brief period of two years. And Hirota inaugurates his regime by declaring in effect that China's recognition of Manchukuo is necessary before there can be any improvement in the relations of China and Japan, thus indicating that with each change in the Foreign Office the new minister becomes more and more the spokesman of the Military Clique. Gen. Araki, Minister of War, declared on September 18 (second anniversary of the occupation of Mukden) that Japan's recognition of Manchukuo had laid the foundation of "international friendship" and that the cooperation of Japan and Manchukuo would ultimately restore peace in the Far East, one reason being that the activities of the Imperial Japanese Army had "deepened the respect" of the people of Manchuria for Japan and her troops. He said however, that considerable further effort would be necessary before "perfect" peace and order will be establish and "perfect defences" created against foreign foes. Gen. Araki's reference to foreign foes naturally could have had no other implication than China and Russia, hence it also is significant that Japan's complications with the Soviets have become more acute since Hirota's assumption of office in the Foreign Ministry.

The retirement of Count Uchida and the appointment of Hirota have provided opportunity for extended discussion in the Japanese newspapers regarding Japan's complicated foreign relations, the concensus of opinion being that Japan is approaching a serious crisis which will reach its culmination in 1935-1936 when the Powers must decide what they intend to do about the question of arms limitation. Particularly is Japan worried about her relations with Russia and the United States and Great Britain. As for Japan's relations with China, Tokyo policy under Hirota apparently will become more "positive" than was the case when Count Uchida occupied the Foreign Office. Thus the possibility of a resumption of friendly relations between the two countries appears to be still more unlikely than it was a few weeks ago. Specifically, if one would believe the forecasts in the Japanese newspapers, Japanese policy as dictated by the Imperial Army will be directed toward maintaining and improving Japan's military position in Manchuria and north China. But at the same time Hirota, with the backing of General Araki, will seek by "positive means" to strengthen Japan's position in China proper through the usual methods of intrigue and intimidation, which will include an effort to prevent China from carrying out her cooperative effort with foreign nations to reconstruct her national life. Particularly will Japan strive to block China's efforts at cooperation with the League of Nations.

Of special interest in connection with the relations between China and Japan has been the speculation which has appeared in the Japanese newspapers regarding the attitude of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. The *Tokyo Asahi* on September 10 said that Gen. Chiang's fundamental policy toward Japan "would be deliberately moderate during the next two years while China is completing her domestic readjustments and perfecting her warlike preparations, following which China would return to her strongly hostile policy against Japan in 1936."

On September 19 the *Japan Advertiser*, American paper in Tokyo published an interview with Gen. Chiang which allegedly had been granted to a correspondent of the *Nippon Dempo* service at Kuling on September 14. According to the Japanese correspondent's account the interview with Gen. Chiang was arranged by Chiang Tso-ping, Chinese Minister to Tokyo who is now planning shortly to return to his post which he vacated last spring during the Sino-Japanese hostilities in north China. The correspondent stated that he called on Gen. Chiang and presented a number of written questions regarding Gen. Chiang's views on the general relations between China and Japan, his attitude toward the much-talked-about Greater Asia doctrine, the rumored proposal for an offensive and defensive alliance between China and the United States, the technical collaboration of the League of Nations with China, the American wheat and cotton loan to China, the importation of arms and control of the Kuomintang. Gen. Chiang in reply said he was not in a position to express his views on all of the questions, but issued the following statement (verbatim report from the *Advertiser's* translation):

> "I am a standing member of the Central Political Committee of the Kuomintang. If I were to be asked my opinion in that capacity of China's political situation and her foreign relations. I would reply that what is being undertaken by Mr. Wang Chin-wei, the president of the Executive Yuan; Mr. Huang Fu, the chairman of the Peiping political readjustment committee of the Executive Yuan; Mr. Chiang Tso-pin, the Minister of Japan, and our other Government leaders meet greatly with my approval. I have

no other views, and even if I had they could only be regarded as personal.

"Dr. Sun Yat-sen, our late President, advocated the Greater Asia doctrine, which I am now following. It is encouraging to hear that the public of Japan is supporting it. The reports that through some agreements reached abroad by Mr. T. V. Soong, the Minister of Finance, China intends to organize a united front with Europe and the United States against Japan at the turning point of the international political situation in 1936 is entirely unfounded. That is a case of suspicion creating a bugbear, and is the fear of an alarmist. I hope intelligent people in Japan will make no such mistake and entertain no such fears. A careful observation of the actual conditions in the Chinese political world will bring about a full understanding of what we are contemplating.

"The technical assistance from the League of Nations, the importation of arms and the wheat and cotton loan from the United States are all aimed at national construction and unity. China is occupied so fully with these considerations that there is no room for other designs.

"I do not appeal for Japan's pity. What I have said is intended to dispel possible misunderstandings, in view of the erroneous reports that China is turning to a course that will cause disturbances in the East. As a soldier I cannot take any humiliating action in case Japan intends to oppress or molest China with armed force. From the standpoint of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's doctrine and the present situation of Eastern Asia, it would be an extreme inconsistency for Japan to assume such an attitude."

The Chinese newspapers have also devoted major attention to the new situation brought about by the appointment of Hirota to the Tokyo Foreign Office and the rumored recall of Minister Ariyoshi and appointment of Arita in his place. The *China Times* said that the frequent change of foreign ministers in Tokyo and ministers to China can never serve the purpose of improving Sino-Japanese relations so long as the fundamental cause of differences between the two countries remains. The paper declared, "China never can be induced to accept harsh Japanese terms by the sugar-coated words of Japan's diplomatic representatives. Now the question lies between peace and war. It is true that if the Japanese troops push forward again they will secure more territory, but this only means a temporary occupation while the land remains Chinese territory. When a strong man fights against a weak one, the latter will unquestionably be defeated, but this does not necessarily mean the permanent success of the winner. Let the Japanese choose between the two—temporary occupation or permanent friendship." Said the *Shun Pao*, "Since the Japanese Government is entirely under the control of the militarists, it therefore follows that little change in Sino-Japanese relations will be brought about no matter who is at the head of the Tokyo Foreign Office. Hirota's policy requires China's acquiescence in the independence of Manchukuo and the abandonment of all efforts at recovering the lost territories. This would mean an abject surrender on the part of China. This policy has been followed by Uchida and is likely to be continued. The only difference apparently is that while Uchida followed a policy of watchfulness, Hirota will follow a policy of action....It must be remembered that at the time of the presentation of the notorious Twenty-One demands in 1915 it was Hirota who urged a policy of acquiring Japanese rights in the valley of the Yellow River. In view of this background Hirota will in all probability cooperate even more heartily with War Minister Araki in the program of aggression against China. Also, Hirota's announced intention to improve relations between Japan and America and European countries is merely part of a scheme to further embarass China." The *Sin Wan Pao* declared that no intelligent Chinese will give credence to Hirota's insincere professions of friendship for China, because the new Tokyo Foreign Minister at the same time declared that Japan should utilize the resources of Manchuria in preparation for Japan's positive policy against the Powers in 1935. As for Hirota's declared intention to improve Japan's relations with America, Great Britain and the Soviets, this again is for the purpose of concealing her real intentions. Since Japan is preparing for a second world war in the Far East in 1936 it is necessary that none should fall into the Japanese trap. Japan is meeting with serious difficulties in marketing her products abroad, hence she is now turning to China to find a market. The Chinese people should be on their guard against all forms of cajolery on the part of our enemy. The *Min Pao* pointed out that Hirota is more the mouthpiece of the Tokyo warlords than was his predecessor and that Japan is now following a dual policy. In the first place she will not change her settled policy on Manchuria and in the second place she will try to restore normal relations, a contradictory and impossible situation for while maintaining a policy of aggression, it obviously will be impossible to restore normal relations with this country.

The Peiping *Morning Post* in its extended discussions of the situation has linked Japan's China policy with the world situation. The failure of the World Economic Conference in London was definitely linked with the Sino-Japanese situation in the Far East and both have an important bearing on the peace of the world. After analyzing the world situation, the Peiping paper urged China to devote her attention to preparedness for eventualities because China is likely to occupy a position in the next world war somewhat similar to that of Belgium in the last one. In the event of complications between Japan and America, Japan would first seize Shanghai and Nanking in order to prevent America from gaining a foothold on the China coast. "It is therefore essential that China makes adequate preparations in advance to cope with the Japanese for at least five months and we must avoid the mistake of hurriedly removing our capital to the interior as we did at the time of the Shanghai conflict last year. We must build up a silver reserve and the danger of concentrating all our wealth in Shanghai must be avoided for Shanghai will be the first city Japan will seize the moment war is declared. We must make plans for the future at once."

In a further discussion of the same points the Peiping *Morning Post* declared that Japan holds the key to the peace of the world and whether the year 1936 provides a major crisis depends entirely upon Japan herself. Japan is the prime mover in the present armament race and if Japan has no intention of attacking anyone, it is obvious that no one will attack Japan. There are many signs of danger in Japan. In the first place the financial situation is very acute, rendering it difficult for the Government to float further loans or increase taxation. Secondly, unemployment is increasing. Added to these is the growing strength of the radical movement. It is feared that the crisis which the Japanese Army and Naval authorities are talking about

will come from within rather than from without. However, China should not concern herself with conditions in other countries. Her primary interest should be to answer the question: What are we going to do in the crisis which is coming? Is our Government making any preparations to meet the situation in 1936?....Our salvation lies in the introduction of constitutional government, development of the strength of the people and the building up of national defence." In final reference to the recent appointment of a new foreign minister in Japan, the Peiping paper declared that since Hirota insists that the cornerstone of Japan's policy toward China rests on support of Manchukuo, not only is there no hope of a rapprochement between the two countries, but a future conflict is inevitable. Japan is anxious to extricate herself from the position of diplomatic isolation in which she finds herself today, but so long as there is no rational settlement of the Manchurian question, her diplomatic and economic isolation will remain. In view of what has happened in the past two years it is no wonder that Japan's word no longer carries any weight in world counsels. Despite recent developments, force is no longer the ultimate arbiter of affairs in international relations and if Japan does not awaken to this fact, the day of reckoning for Japan is not far off. If the new foreign minister of Japan does not take a far-sighted view of Japan's national welfare, the year 1936 will not be the only critical year for Japan. She will have many more critical years, in fact each year will be more critical than the one that preceded."

Fang Chen-wu's Rebellion and Japanese Politics in North China

According to reports from Peiping and Tientsin on Wednesday, Sept. 27, Japanese scouting planes dropped bombs on Gen. Fang Chen-wu's forces at Kaoliying, but outside of that there apparently has been no clash between the Japanese and Fang's troops. One report quoted a Japanese spokesman as stating the Japanese military had decided to withhold action in view of Gen. Fang's inclination to evacuate the demilitarized zone. There apparently has been considerable fighting in the vicinity of Kaoliying between Feng's troops and the troops of Gen. Ho Ying-ching at Peiping. The Japanese War office announced Sept. 27 that Fang's allied army was gradually withdrawing from the zone. There was a slight clash between Chinese and Japanese troops at Tangku but no casualties.

WHETHER Gen. Fang Chen-wu, of the so-called "rebel troops operating in the demilitarized zone to the north of Peiping will carry out his threat to attack Peiping, or will withdraw to some other section, could not be determined at the time these paragraphs were written, but that his activities have a more or less direct bearing on Japanese military politics in north China appears to be quite definite. Fang Chen-wu is a native of Anhwei, 48-years old, who has had an active revolutionary career since his affiliation with the Tung-Ming-Hui or predecessor of the Kuomintang in the closing years of the Manchu dynasty. He was imprisoned by the Manchus for revolutionary activities in Kwangtung province when he was 21-years old, but was released in time to participate in the capture of Nanking in the 1911 revolution. He then plotted against Yuan Shih-kai and was compelled to flee to Japan where he attended a military school. Upon his return to China in 1917 he went to Canton where he participated in the complicated politics of that area for a considerable period, finally returning to his native province of Anhwei where he became affiliated with Feng Yu-hsiang's Kuominchun military organization. When Feng's forces were defeated in the famous battle at the Nankow Pass by Chang Tso-ling's forces in 1924, he retreated into Suiyuan province where he drilled and organized the 1st Route Kuominchun, composed largely of Shensi men. In 1926 when the Kuomintang movement was gathering force at Canton, Fang Chen-wu, along with the Christian General, moved eastward from Shensi along the Lung-Hai railway into Honan where in 1927 the Kuominchun army was re-christened a "Nationalist" force. He then cooperated with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the advance on Peiping and in 1929 was rewarded by being made governor of his native province of Anhwei. During the same year he cooperated in bringing about the defeat of the Kwangsi faction.

General Fang Chen-wu

Gen. Fang Chen-wu's animosities against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek are not of recent origin for it was in 1930 when he was a member of the Nanking Military Council, that he was accused by Chiang of seditious activities and incarcerated in Nanking. He was held a prisoner for many months and gained his freedom late in 1931 following the patching up of relations between Canton and Nanking after the beginning of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. Canton demanded his release along with Hu Han-ming, Chu Chen and Li Chi-sen as one of the conditions for a reconciliation. There was, therefore, considerable significance in Gen. Fang Chen-wu's declaration (*Rengo* dispatch from Peiping on September 25) "My objective in rising against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is to destroy the oppressive policies of the Government against the Chinese people." Also, there may have been even more significance in his further declaration in reply to the Japanese ultimatum, "It is my desire that the Japanese military will follow a waiting policy with regard to my troops *in conformity with the spirit of mutual benefit.*"

Gen. Fang Chen-wu, following his release at Nanking late in 1931 went to Shansi province where he gradually organized a force for the announced purpose of joining in the drive against the Japanese in Manchuria, but Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was suspicious of his activities and refused

to permit the incorporation of Fang's troops in the Government forces. Fang, however, continued to organize his private army and last spring marched it into Chahar about the time Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang entered that province and set up his "People's National Salvation Anti-Japanese Army." Fang therefore probably had more to do with the Feng Yu-hsiang movement in Chahar than any other individual and also probably was instrumental more than any one else in obtaining the financial cooperation of elements at Canton. Recently when Marshal Feng relinquished his post in Chahar, Fang Chen-wu either refused to surrender his troops to the Nanking appointee in Chahar, Gen. Sung Chieh-yuan, or was denied that privilege by Nanking. At any rate, he established connections with other rebellious commanders in Chahar, including Chi Hung-chang (former Kuominchun), Tang Yu-lin (former governor of Jehol), Liu Kwei-tang (former commander in Jehol) and Cheng Kwei-lin (former Manchurian volunteer leader). Pressed by the Nanking commander, Gen. Sung Chieh-yuan, out of Chahar, Gen. Fang with his 8,000 troops and the troops of his associates, secretly marched to the southeast along the border of Chahar and Jehol into the demilitarized zone to the north of Peiping, arriving in that area about September 21.

The Chinese papers have charged that Gen. Fang received rifles and financial support from Gen. Chang Hai-peng the Japanese-appointed governor of Jehol and that the advance into the demilitarized zone was plotted in cooperation with representatives of the Japanese and Manchukuo armies at conferences held in southwestern Jehol. Whether these reports have any foundation in fact is not yet known, but that the Japanese were aware of his movements seems obvious, due partially at least to the fact that some of Gen. Fang's associates such as Tang Yu-lin and Liu Kwei-tang were formerly associated with the Japanese in Jehol. A *Reuter* report from Peiping on September 25 stated that it was believed in Peiping that Fang and his allies were planning to oust the present Peiping regime and were operating in conjunction with Gen. Shih Yu-shan, another ex-Kuominchun commander who has been associated with the Japanese in the Luantung area since the Japanese forces originally occupied Jehol. The *Reuter* report quoted Chinese officials in Peiping as declaring that the Japanese at least appear to be on speaking terms with Gen. Fang because Japanese officers stationed at Kupeikow and Miyun have been conferring with Fang since he entered the Huiju area. The Chinese declared further that although the Japanese have had a garrison at Miyun (between Peiping and Kupeikow) since the original Japanese advance on Peiping early in the present year, this did not prevent Gen. Chi Hung-chang, an associate of Gen. Fang, from taking over two districts to the west and adjacent to Miyun where the Japanese troops were stationed. The Chinese newspapers in Peiping were also unanimous in the view that the Japanese, directly or indirectly, hand a hand in the Fang adventure. The papers said that if the Japanese had not stopped the Chinese advance on Kuyuan, in Chahar province, on September 14, that the Chinese forces would have cleaned up Fang, whereas the Japanese threat to bomb Kalgan had caused the Chinese troops to fall back, thus leaving the way open for Fang to march southward along the Jehol border into the demilitarized zone in northern Hopei. In other words the Chinese papers inquired (*Reuter*), "Why did the Japanese permit Fang to enter the zone and then threaten to oust him? The Japanese determination to drive Fang out of the zone would have come better had it been early enough to prevent him from entering the forbidden territory." A dispatch in the *China Press* from Tientsin claimed there was evidence in existence that Fang Chen-wu was working in conjunction with Shih Yu-shan and the bandit leader Lao Hao-tze, who suddenly appeared in the Chinwantao district recently, their alleged object being to create a new "North China Government." Gen. Shih Yu-shan cooperated with the Japanese early in 1932 in perpetrating the so-called Tientsin incident when several thousand plain-clothes men swarmed out of the Japanese concession and attempted to overthrow the local Chinese municipal administration and under cover of which the Manchu Boy Emperor Pu-Yi was spirited out of Tientsin to become head of the puppet state of Manchukuo.

The initial Japanese move with respect to the activities of Gen. Fang Chen-wu was on September 23 when they sent an airplane over Huiju and Shunyi for the purpose of observing the movements of the irregular troops. On September 25 the Japanese sent another plane over Peiping which dropped handbills demanding that Fang evacuate the demilitarized zone by midnight of Tuesday, September 25, otherwise the Japanese threatened drastic action. About the same time Col. Shibayama, Japanese Military Attache called on Gen. Ho Ying-chin demanding that Gen. Fang be expelled from the zone. At the same time however, Col. Shibayama refused the Chinese request to send troops into the area, claiming such action would be contrary to the terms of the Tangku truce agreement which was signed by the Sino-Japanese military forces on May 21 last. The Japanese, according to a *Rengo* dispatch on September 25, gave the following estimate of the strength of the Fang Chen-wu allied forces:

First Route force, commanded by Gen. Chi Hung-chang	6,000
Second Route force, commanded by Gen. Tang Yu-lin	8,000
Third Route force, commanded by Gen. Liu Kwei-tang	16,000
Fourth Route force, commanded by Gen. Fang Chen-wu	6,000
Fifth Route force, commanded by Gen. Cheng Kwei-lin	3,000
Total	39,000

The *Rengo* message containing the foregoing information also outlined in detail Gen. Fang's plans for attacking Peiping and while the Japanese reiterated their previous declaration they had nothing to do with his activities, their military reports did, nevertheless, showing amazing familiarity with his activities. The Shanghai *Morning Post* on September 24 published a dispatch from Peiping stating the Japanese troops at Miyun, a short distance from Gen. Fang Chen-wu's headquarters at Haiju, had disarmed several hundred Chinese gendarmes belonging to the police force in the demilitarized zone and had announced the arms would be returned following the liquidation of the Fang Chen-wu revolt. The *Shun Pao* (Shanghai) published a dispatch from Peiping, also on September 24, referring to the Chinese request to send troops into the demilitarized zone and the ensuing Japanese rejection.

declaring (1) The dispatch of Japanese troops and airbombers into the zone would inflict further damages on the civilian population; (2) The re-entry of Japanese troops into the zone would cause unnecessary misunderstanding producing a further serious effect on Sino-Japanese relations; (3) The rebel troops are not strong and if broken up by the Japanese army will disperse over the countryside and become bandits.

The Fang Chen-wu incident constitutes the culmination of disturbed conditions which have existed in the demilitarized zone since the signing of the military truce on May 31 of this year. Under the terms of the truce the Chinese were required to withdraw their troops but nothing was said about the withdrawal of the Manchukuo forces or irregular Chinese troops which were brought into the zone by the Japanese during the course of the hostilities. Then when the Chinese endeavored to organize a police force to function in the zone, the Japanese insisted that the Manchukuo irregulars be incorporated into the gendarmes. The Japanese also insisted upon either approving or actually nominating many of the Chinese magistrates appointed to function in the area. The result was a confused situation due to the fact that a considerable portion of the police force looked to the Japanese Kwantung Army for orders, particularly those which had previously served under the renegade Chinese commanders Li Chi-shan and Shih Yu-shan, both of whom had cooperated with the Japanese during the course of the hostilities. According to authoritative reports in Peiping and Tientsin more than 20,000 bandits, mostly well armed and in some cases carrying machine-guns, have entered the demilitarized zone through the various passes in the Great Wall in recent weeks, the leading bandit force numbering some 5,000 in the Luantung area being led by a commander named Lao Hao-tze, or "Big Rat." He forced the Chinese chamber of commerce in Chinwantao to hand over a monthly subsidy of $50,000 and other towns in the area unable or unwilling to pay subsidies were looted or burned. The Chinese have charged that these bandit gangs have entered the zone from Manchukuo through the connivance of the Japanese military authorities and to make matters still worse the Chinese allege that the area also is over-run by Japanese "ronin" or reservists who are engaged in gun-running or dope-selling activities while Japanese secret-service agents have been urging the Chinese farmers and gentry to join Manchukuo. The Chinese authorities also have charged that there has been no faithful observance of the Tangku truce terms on the part of the Japanese; that the Japanese military forces recently annexed to Manchukuo a considerable section of northern Hopei province known as the Hsinlung district; that Japanese garrisons along the Great Wall, particularly at Shanhaikwan and Kupeikow have been strengthened; that the Japanese are making active preparations for the annexation of Shanhaikwan to Manchukuo; that Japanese troops are still quartered in Miyun, Tangshan and elsewhere within the zone and finally that the Japanese garrisons in the Luantung district are engaged in constructing permanent barracks.

Thoughts Become Increasingly Dangerous in the Japanese Empire

PROBABLY the one remark made by Bernard Shaw, during his recent visit, that hurt the *amour propre* of the Japanese people the most was that he had come to the Nippon Isles in the hope of seeing a land of dreams as depicted by Lafcadio Hearn but instead what he experienced was a nightmare. Mr. Shaw was of course referring principally to material things, but it is in the realm of mental or spiritual matters particularly that the Japanese are being transformed for the worse. Prominent politicians still pin ribbons on which poetry is inscribed to cherry trees in blossom, but in these days the poetically-inclined official is very likely to glance around to see whether any police spies are located in the neighborhood ready to pounce upon him and put him under lock and key on suspicion that the apparently harmless poetry has merely been the subtle vehicle to propagate some "dangerous thought"—the poetical language merely serving the purpose of a code in the same way as St. John's epistles from the island of Patmos were understood by his fellow Jewish religionists to be subtle attacks upon the then ruling Roman hierarchy.

The lengths to which the Japanese bureaucracy will go to root out so-called dangerous ideas would be truly laughable if they were not of such serious import. The walls of Japan, as in ancient Rome, now also have ears. It is in these days dangerous in Japan to give expression to thoughts, in many cases quite harmless ones, criticizing the existing scheme of government A proposed amendment to the Thought Policy Committee's plan provides clauses applicable to persons who have propagated matters relative to an alteration of the national policy. No one, if this amendment is made, (as a *Japan Chronicle* Sept. 19 editorial pointed out), will dare to discuss with his most intimate friend the comparative advantages of different forms of government without being in imminent danger of arrest. For fear that the reader might think that it is ridiculous to put such a construction on the law, it is pertinent to refer to an actual case which happened in Kobe not very long ago. An informer told the police that in a restaurant a foreigner told his wife "not to read that rubbish" when she was reading in a newspaper an account of a great State function: the man who was supposed to have passed this remark was arrested, detained for many hours, and questioned in such a manner that when at last he was released he was a nervous wreck.

What would be perfectly innocent comments in nearly every other country in the world are classed as "dangerous," "communistic," "unpatriotic" and what not in modern Japan. School teachers have been arrested by the hundreds for pointing out to their pupils—what is perfectly obvious to any honest mind—that some of the ancient tales that are recounted in their schoolbooks are not only without foundation, but are intended to inculcate a lesson which is obviously

fallacious and at any rate altogether out of touch with the times. The experiences of teachers who explained to their pupils unorthodox views on the fable of the Monkey and the Crab are related further on.

Lawyers with liberal views are arrested in groups, charged with any one of a number of supposed offenses. Nowhere in the world, not even in once benighted Turkey or Abyssinia, are such outrageous methods used as in modern Japan to suppress the expression of obvious truths—obvious not only to the rest of the world but to a rapidly growing number of honest Japanese. Nowhere has it ever been more true that those who sow the wind will reap the whirlwind than it is in the Land of the Rising Sun.

Hand in hand with the efforts of the henchmen of the ruling clique to cling on to their perquisites, the Japanese Government continues its efforts to bolster up its precarious finances. Kenji Kodama, president of the Yokohama Specie Bank, pointed out at the semi-annual meeting Sept. 8 that the total amount of State bonds, Treasury bills and rice certificates issued in Japan during the first half of 1933 recorded a net increase of Yen 580,000,000 over the same period of 1932, while prefectural bonds also showed a gain of Yen 150,000,000. The note issue of the Bank of Japan at the close of the term, represented an increase of Yen 150,000,000 in comparison with a year ago.

On top of this the issuance of Yen 1,000,000,000 worth of military bonds for defraying extraordinary military expenditures required in the next fiscal year is proposed by Lt.-Gen. Sadao Araki. In making this proposal to the Finance Minister, the War Minister referred to the urgency of the national defense policy. To pay the interest on the proposed military bonds, he suggested that an emergency tax should be levied to secure about Yen 50,000,000 annually. The Defense Ministers, especially General Araki, are convinced that the patriotic fervor of the country is so worked up that the public will stand for heavy taxation—or rather for heavier taxation, for it is heavy already. Mr. Takahashi has not expressed himself very decisively as to whether the public would stand it, but he has repeatedly refused to countenance an increase, holding that the country cannot really afford it.

This in no way prevents such chauvinistic writers as Dr. S. Washio writing in the *Japan Advertiser* (Sept. 14) that, "Whatever change in the financial policy of the Government may occur two years hence, it is pretty certain that the agreement of economy will not again be permitted to compromise the needs of national defense. The root of this unpropitious outlook lies in the Powers' struggle for China and her policy to play one Power against another. As long as America and Japan pursue conflicting policies in China and count the fight for a naval ratio as part of their diplomacies toward China there will be no naval peace in the Pacific."

The bogey of Japan's danger is being sounded by many of Japan's army and navy men, but by none more assiduously than War Minister Araki, who recently told the War Councillors that "Japan is faced by crises at home and abroad. Her withdrawal from the League of Nations has reduced her to a position of virtual isolation in international politics, and the date of her formal withdrawal synchronizes with the convocation of the second Washington Conference, This apart from all other unfavorable factors, must be enough to make the position of Japan very critical. To make matters worse, China has been nurturing a grudge against Japan since the Manchurian affair. Although she is submissive before Japan's superior force at present, her policy of sustained resistance will persist for a long time to come. In the meantime, Sino-American relations have been rapidly growing friendlier, of which fact the cotton and wheat loan contract is only one illustration. American influence has been secretly spreading in China of late at an alarming rate."

With the decision of the Government to give first preference to items involved in the national defense, it is predicted in the Japanese newspapers that the budget for next fiscal year, commencing on April 1, will pass the Yen 2,400-000,000 mark and approach the huge sum of two and a half billions. The appropriations to be demanded by the army and navy for new undertakings intended to bring both branches of defense nearer perfection are expected to reach a total of Yen 800,000,000, this sum being of course in addition to regular army and navy expenses. Press observers generally agree that the Government in compiling its budget will accept these sums virtually intact, or with only negligible reductions.

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Japan Plans Reviving Four Old Army Divisions

Japanese military officials have decided to seek sanction for the re-creation of four army divisions which were "scrapped" in 1925, thus making a total of 21, for the purpose of meeting Japan's commitments arising from the Manchukuo protocol, etc. They will not ask the government for appropriations, however, until 1935—unless unexpected developments arise.

The work for the construction of the submarine mother-ship *Taigei*, which was commenced on April 12 this year at the Yokosuka Naval Dockyard, is making rapid progress. The launching ceremony will take place November 16.

The Japanese Ministry of Navy Sept. 20 gave out a formal statement denying a report carried in the *London Times* to the effect that Japan had fortified the Bonin Islands. The Navy Office said it had not been informed of any British missionary having been prevented from disembarking from the Island of Chichijima, bue since it is within the strategic zone, the authorities there might have done so. The action would be proper, the Navy Office said.

The first public trial of the twenty civilian membere of the party involved in the May 15th incident in Tokyst last year, in which the then Japanese Premier, Mr. Inukao was assassinated, commenced September 26 at the Tokyoi District Court. Among the accused are Dr. Shumei Okawa and Kozaburo Tachibana, owner of the Aikyojuku Agrarian School in Ibaragi prefecture. Among others being tried is Nissho Inouye, a fanatical priest of the Nichiren sect, who is under trial as leader of the Ketsumeidan (Blood Brotherhood), the group of 14 men responsible for the assassination of the former Finance Minister and Baron Takuma Dan, and for the plot to assassinate a number of other prominent statesmen, politicians and financiers.

Financier Resigns Because of May 15 Incident

Seihin Ikeda, one of Japan's most influential financiers resigned from the posts of the President of Tokyo Clearing House and Managing-Director of Mitsui Bank, Sept. 22. Mr. Ikeda has decided to become a Permanent Director of the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, the highest financial organ of the Mitsui kingdom, and to remain as a director of the Mitsui Bank. The "May 15 incident" of last year, when

the premier was assassinated is stated to have influenced the Mitsui heads to make these changes.

A middle school student has been indicted on a charge of violating the Peace Preservation Law by participating in Communist activities. The suspect is Kozen Ri, 18 year old student at a Tokyo middle school, son of a wealthy Korean landowner of Masampo, Keishonando district, Korea. Miss Io Tanaka, and three men, have also been arrested by the Tokyo police for Communist activity. Miss Tanaka, it was stated, is the daughter of a former chief procurator and became a member of the Communist party last summer.

More than 70 suspected Communists were arrested recently in police raids conducted simultaneously on more than 60 households in Shizuoka Prefecture. Investigation had revealed that all the suspects had been active under the direction of the central, the western and the eastern bureaus of the Communist Young Men's League in the prefecture since last May.

Two young women sought by the police since late last year in connection with the Communist gang's robbery of the 100th Bank in Omori last October were arrested in Tokyo Sept. 9 and 10. They were Miss Yoshiko Kawakami, the second daughter of Dr. Hajime Kawakami, the former Kyoto Imperial University professor now in police custody as a radical; and Miss Reiko Inouye, the daughter of the late Dr. Mitsu Inouye, formerly a law professor at the Kyoto Imperial University and once Mayor of Kyoto.

Within a 20-minute period three persons committed suicide by leaping into the crater of the Mihara volcano on Oshima island Sept. 18. The first suicide was a man; later a man and his wife took the plunge from a point on the volcano's rim less than 25 yards from where the man had jumped. Police investigators ascertained that all three suicides had stopped overnight at an inn at the foot of Mount Mihara. Among their belongings was a note written by the couple and addressed to the chief of the Motomura police station.

The work of construction of the building to house the Eastern Cultural Society's Tokyo Branch has just been finished at Otsuka at a cost of 550,000 yen.

Japanese Teachers Alleged to Have Distorted the Story of the Monkey and the Crab

In connection with the arrest of upwards of 200 elementary school teachers in Nagano Prefecture, among the allegations of the police is that these teachers tried to inculcate Communist ideas into the school children. It is cited, for example, that, seeing the impossibility of doing away with the national elementary text-books, they formed a spencial committee to edit proletarian literature, making use of the stories contained in the orthodox text-books. They distorted incidentally the fairy story of the fight between the Monkey and the Crab, which is contained in Book I of the national elementary readers. They made out of the story a proletarian fable of the exploiting class, and the exploited. They taught children the story of the Peach Boy and his exploits as imperialist aggression. When teaching the virtue of frugality in the third grade classes, they dwelt on the status of the rich and the poor, and tried to imbue the school children with proletarian ideology on the materialistic interpretation of the origin of the poor classes, pointing to the social system and its defects. When teaching free composition in the sixth grade classes, they made children write about their poor living conditions and taught them why their parents must be so poor and why the country was visited by economic depression. In a drastic case, the children were taught to stage a play in the class room in which the merciless usurer was made to eke money out of the poor farmer with inhuman brutality. Most of the teachers won so much confidence of the children that there were cases where, when the teachers were taken to the police, a number of children attempted to stage a parade to the police station in order to petition for the release of their teachers.

The 200 teachers were only a part of 600 persons arrested throughout Nangano Prefecture in what is generally known as "the February 4th case." Stringent conditions of rural finance so acute in those districts that there had been not a few localities unable to pay teachers' salaries and many children unable to take regular meals, were responsible for leading so large a number of educationists to the prohibited creed. For their distinguished services in the rounding-up of the accused, 278 police officers are to be awarded special prizes from the Home Minister.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to Treat Repentant Reds Leniently

General Chiang Kai-shek recently announced that all persons who have been induced to join the ranks of the Reds either by coercion or by cajolery and who have not undertaken any important duties for the Reds will be treated with leniency in order that they may have an opportunity of turning over a new leaf in their life. To facilitate the enforcement of this measure, General Chiang has specified eight classes of persons as being entitled to the lenient treatment, including "ignorant persons," retired soldiers, unemployed vagabonds and impoverished farmers, those who have unwittingly succumbed to the wiles of women Communists, and those, who, though educated persons and in possession of intellectual powers, have been deluded by the Communists. In order that persons who have renounced their connection with the Reds may be converted into useful and law-abiding citizens, General Chiang has caused to be established a Provincial Reformatory in Nanchang whose main function is to give these penitents a proper education and training in some useful art or profession.

A monograph on the methods of bandit-suppression as pursued by some of the most famous military leaders in the Tsing Dynasty has been compiled by General Chiang Kai-shek and distributed among the various bandit-suppression commanders for their information. In a preface he emphasizes that the methods as pursued by these past leaders might still be followed with profit at the present juncture. He commends a system whereby the inhabitants of a village are held jointly accountable for the misconduct of any of its members.

In a public appeal to the inhabitants of the bandit-infested areas in Kiangsi, who have fled from their homesteads for fear of the bandits, General Chiang Kai-shek urges the refugees to return to their farms under the protection of the bandit suppression troops "so as to save not only themselves but others from distress and to assist in the work of rehabilitating the districts re-captured by the Government forces from the outlaws."

Troops are swarming the streets of Nanchang. A large number of peasants arrive daily on the city in a desolate and ragged condition. Smart blue uniforms are issued to the men and they are drafted into the various regiments on the basis of one man to every ten soldiers. The presence of General Chiang Kai-shek and his personal German trained troops gives added confidence to everyone, a recent message from Nanchang stated.

Heavy fighting between Government troops and Communists was reported during the week in the Nanfeng and Kian areas.

Red Danger at Foochow Now at an End

With the complete rout of the Reds outside the walled city of Yenping, telegraphic and shipping communications between Foochow and Yenping were resumed Sept 20.

According to an official report reaching the Tokyo Foreign Office from Mr. Moriya, Japanese Consul-General at Foochow, the Communist army in the vicinity of Yenping is at bay and the situation in Foochow has almost returned to its normal condition.

Military reports from Fukien state that the Reds made a second effort to capture Yenping on September 10 but failed.

General Tsai Ting-kai, instead of attacking the Communists in North-western Fukien, has ordered a general advance on Changting, the Communist stronghold in Western Fukien. The Communist troops are practising the strategic trick of pretending to attack one line of the Government army and then concentrating their forces on another. The defenders are thus compelled to give their attention to one wing and then hastily shift their main strength to the other.

A force of 3,000 Reds made an appearance in Pahsha and Fengshih, in southerm Fukien, Sept. 23. After a sanguinary battle the Communists were routed, according to a despatch received in Canton the following day.

The 19th route army is pursuing the remnants of the Red forces at Shunchang and Shaowu in North Fukien. The air force of the same army is assisting in the fight and is daily following in the tracks of the enemy.

Confidence is expressed in Canton that the Reds in North Fukien will be cleaned up soon.

The foreign warships in Foochow are being gradually withdrawn, as the danger to the city has greatly lessened. Several Japanese destroyers are remaining.

Order Is Restored at Kaihwa

Order at Kaihwa, on the Chekiang-Kiangsi border, which was occupied recently by Communists under Fang Chih-min and later recaptured by the provincial troops, has been restored and the magistrate and other officials have returned to their duties.

Two scouting planes and a heavy bomber have taken off from the Chienchiao Airdrome, Hanghow, under orders from General Chiang Kai-shek to cooperate with the Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps in their campaign against the Kiangsi communist bandits who recently invaded the Chekiang border and captured the city of Kaihwa.

The Military Affairs Commission has divided the mountainous regions of southern Kiangse, bordering Kwangung and Fukien provinces, into eight sections, each having a commissioner to cooperate with local troops in effectively carrying out blockade measures against the Communists.

In view of the increasing activity of the "Reds" along the Chekiang-Fukien-Kiangsi border, the Military Affairs Commission has decided to abolish the Provisional Martial Law Headquarters in Hangchow and convert it into a Garrison Headquarters so as to strengthen the defense of the Chekiang Provincial capital.

Reds Kill and Loot Ruthlessly on Hupeh-Honan-Anhuei Border

According to an official report made by General Liu Cheng-hua, Commander of Bandit Suppression on the Honan-Hupeh border, no less than a million people were killed in the last twelve months on the Hupeh-Honan-Anhuei border by the Communists. The damage to property is estimated to exceed $200,000,000.

Tingyuan, a city in Northern Anhuei, was captured by a strong force of communist-bandits on the evening of September 17.

According to investigations conducted by the National Economic Council, more than 90 forms of farm surtaxes are in force in 33 districts in eastern, western and northern Kiangsi. At Kwangfeng, for instance, a surtax of $60 is being collected on each mow of farmland, while at Yushan a surtax of $20 per picul is imposed on rice products.

The police of the Bureau of Public Safety raided a "Communist "cell" in Canton Sept. 20 and arrested three members of the Provincial Communist Party Readquarters.

Gen. Liu Hsiang Raising Funds to Fight Reds in Szechuen

Definite arrangements for launching an expeditionary campaign against the Reds in Northern Szechuen have been drawn up by General Liu Hsiang. It is understood that $4,000,000 has already been raised to finance the campaign, while fifty regiments will be mobilized to fight against the Communists.

General Ho Cheng-chun, Director of the Hankow Pacification Headquarters, proceeded to Chungking by airplane during the week. From Chungking he proceeded to Chengtu, provincial capital of Szechuen by motor-car. Besides administering, on behalf of the Central autuorities, the oath of office to General Liu Hsiang, Rehabilitation Commissioner for Szechuen, as concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Szechuen Bandit-suppression forces, General Ho will convene a bandit-suppression conference with the various Szechuen commanders at Chengtu.

It is reported that General Tien Sung-yao, who has failed in his campaign against the Communists in Northern Szechuen, has decided to retire from military service. He is reported to have remitted his fortune of several million dollars to Shanghai. He has also sent a delegate to Switzerland to buy a house for him in that country.

The *Ta Kung Pao* says:—"Communists in Szechuen are exploiting the country and killing the people at will, but the officials have made the lot of the people worse by imposing heavy taxes under various pretexts. The magistrates in different districts have strict orders to collect the "contributions" from the people within a certain time limit, failing which the magistrates themselves are called upon to pay. There is a popular saying in Szechuen that one may be pardoned for killing a person, but not for delaying the payment of his taxes. In the districts where Communists pass through frequently the people are accused of being in secret communication with the Reds. The officials do not punish them for that, but always impose a heavy fine.

More Disturbances in Sikong Reported

According to a telegram from Nanking on Sept. 24 the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission has received a report from its representative in Hsining, Chinghai (Kokonor) stating that considerable military activities are now in progress along the Kinsha River. An unconfirmed report stated that the Tibetan troops have already launched a general attack against Sikong. General Liu Wen-huei, who is Defense Commissioner of the Sikong-Szechuen Border, is reported to have gone to to Kangting, the Sikong provincial capital, to direct operations in person. Two brigades of Chinghai troops are now stationed at Tsingko Monastery, on the Tibetan-Chinghai border, but they will not attack the Tibetans unless they are first attacked. The Commission has already telegraphed to General Liu Wen-huei instructing him to do his best to defend the border districts of the western frontier.

The regulations governing the organization of the Reclamation Office for western Kokonor (Chinghai), were adopted at a meeting of the Executive Yuan Sept. 19.

Soviets Send "Warning" to Japan on Manchukuo

A serious warning to the effect that the Soviet Government considers the Japanese Government directly responsible for the intended actions of the Manchukuo Government, directed toward violation of existing treaties with regard to the status of the Chinese Eastern railway, and toward the seizure of the railway, was served in Moscow Sept. 21 by the Assistant People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, M. Sokolnikov, in a statement made to the Japanese Ambassador M. Ohta. "Not the Manchukuo Government, which is powerless and incapable of bearing the responsibility for the events in Manchuria, but the Japanese Government which is the actual master in Manchuria, must bear the direct responsibility for all violations of existing treaties with regard to the Chinese Eastern railway, as well as for the intended seizure of the railway," the Soviet note said.

A spokesman of the Japan Foreign Office Sept. 22, emphasized that in the Japanese view it is not proper for Soviet Russia to use such phraseology as "Manchukuo is acting under the instigation of the Japanese Government." He declared that Manchukuo was only trying to make a purely commercial enterprise within the legitimat. bounds of the Mukden and Peiping agreements.

The fifth informal meeting between Mr. Kazlovsky, Chief of the Far Eastern section of the Foreign Commissariat, and Mr. Ohashi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Manchukuo Government, for the transfer of the C.E.R., was scheduled to take place around September 26.

The meeting between Mr. Kazlovsky and Mr. Ohashi Sept. 22 failed to bring about any material progress in the trend of negotiations. Mr. Kazlovsky, the Soviet representative, insisted on an exchange rate Yen 0.25 to a gold rouble. Mr. Ohashi pointed out that the present rate of exchange applicable to the currency of Soviet Russia was only between Yen 0.015 and Yen 0.05.

It was reported that the Soviet Ambassador to Japan, Constantin Yureneff, in the course of an interview with the newly-appointed Foreign Minister a few days ago, had asked Japan's mediation in the railway negotiations.

It is authoritatively reported from Harbin, that the Ministry of Communications at Changchun has given instructions to detain all wagons which arrive from Soviet territory at Pogranitchnaya, at the eastern terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway. This measure has been adopted because no agreement has yet been reached by the Manchukuo and Soviet members of the C. E. R. board in connection with the return of rolling stock evacuated to Russia.

The normal working of the Chinese Eastern Railway is being hindered on account of the activities of "dangerous sabotage elements" and the line faces bankruptcy in the near future unless remedial measures are taken, according to a recent report made to the authorities in Changchun by the Chief Comptroller of the railway.

Izvestia Reiterates that Japanese Contemplate Seizure of C. E. R.

A plot to seize the C.E.R., prepared by Manchukuo authorities under the direction of the Japanese, was denounced in a strongly worded editorial by the official organ of the Soviet Government *Izvestia*, Sept. 24. The newspaper reiterated that the Japanese Government alone is responsible for the intrigue brewing in connection with the C.E.R. problem in Manchuria, contrary to all official statements of Japanese authorities, and in violation of obligations undertaken by Japan herself. After citing the inadequate protection of the railway and numerous violations of the normal railway traffic by bandits as well as by the railway guards, *Pravda* says these conditions constitute another proof of the double-faced policy of Manchurian authorities and their Japanese advisors.

An unending stream of war supplies, including field guns, is flowing into Blagoveschensk, on the Russian bank of the Amur, North Manchuria, opposite the Manchukuo town of Heiho, according to official reports to Changchun. The Soviet troops at Blagoveschensk are stated to be equipped with gas masks and almost daily carry out demonstration parades.

The Tientsin *Tah Kung Pao* confirms previous reports that the Soviet Red Army has lately been very active along the Siberian-Manchuria border, particularly around Taheiho. Nearly fifty Soviet military airplanes are making frequent exhibition flights over the border districts and engaging in bombing practice.

According to Japanese military circles, the Soviet government is now moving a portion of the 140,000 troops concentrated in Siberia, toward the west in view of the tense situation between Germany and the Soviets, as well as to the Ukrainian situation.

The C.E.R. station master at Pogranitchnaya, the depot chief and the station master at Manchuli, M. Berkovitch, the owner of the Nikitinsky Hotel, and several others were taken into custody by Manchukuo police Sept. 25. They are being detained, according to Manchukuo officials, in connection with the evacuation of 79 C.E.R. locomotives to Soviet territory. The Soviet Ambassador at Tokyo lodged a protest with the Japanese Government. The Foreign Minister, Mr. Hirota, promised to transmit the Soviet protest to Manchukuo, but without any recommendation.

A communique issued by the Tokyo Navy Office Sept. 26, said that Manchukuo's river fleet, most of which has been newly built, is now patrolling the frontier rivers Amur and Ussuri in accordance with the agreement reached with the Soviets on July 19.

"Recognition of Manchukuo Lays Foundation for International Friendship"—Araki

On the second anniversary of the occupation of Mukden held in Japan Sept. 18, General Araki, Minister for War, observed through the press that the past two years had been most important and fruitful years for both Japan and Manchukuo. In the interval Japan's recognition of Manchukuo, "which laid the foundations of international friendship, took place, and the pacification of North Manchuria and Jehol were effected. Now in the closest possible co-operation with each other Japan and Manchukuo are energetically striving to fulfil their lofty mission of restoring and maintaining peace in the Far East."

Eleven Japanese fishing immigrants arrived in Harbin recently enroute to Kirin Province to start a new fishing colony along the Sungari.

A phenomenal increase in the Manchurian crops as compared with last year is forecast in official circles, thanks to favorable weather and the restoration of peaceful conditions.

S.M.R. Wants Economic Bloc Between Manchuria, China and Japan

A recent Shanghai dispatch to the *Osaka Asahi* stated that since the return of T. V. Soong, the policy of the Chinese Government towards Japan and Manchukuo had been taking a delicate course, but considering the development of the world economic aspects and from the point of view of coexistence and mutual prosperity, the South Manchuria Railway Company was convinced of the necessity of establishing an economic *bloc* between Japan, Manchuria and China.

Plague Situation Grows Worse in Manchuria

Owing to the outbreak of bubonic and pneumonic plague in North Manchuria, which has claimed more than 600 lives in the last fortnight, the Chinese Eastern Railway has established quarantine stations at Tsitsihar and all important stations south of it for passengers who are travelling via Siberia.

The South Manchuria Railway has received word that the plague situation in the interior of Manchuria has definitely become worse, and is developing at an alarming rate in spite of all possible attempts to check it. Sanitation and medical corps have been mobilized and have started to enforce the strictest and most extensive measures.

Actions, Not Words, Needed to Wipe Out China's National Humiliation

That concrete efforts, rather than empty words, were necessary to wipe out China's national humiliation, marked the keynote of the addressed delivered by various Party and Government leaders, including President Lin Sen, Wu Chih-hui and Tai Chi-tao, at the special memorial servinces held in Nanking on the second anniversary of the Japanese capture of Shenyang (Mukden), September 18, 1931. President Lin said that in an endeavor to save the nation, the Chinese must subordinate all personal interests and place both their material and spiritual resources at the disposal of the State. Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan, declared that the road to national salvation lay essentially in the consolidation of the national vitality. Stressing the necessity of consolidating and devoloping the nation's vitality, Wu Chih-hui, who was the principal speaker, declared that the cause of the September 18 humiliation was primarily the fact that the nation had failed to develop and build up it own strength.

Penalties to Be Enforced Against Treaty Violators?

The council meeting of the League of Nations commenced Sept. 22 and the general meeting Sept. 25. Japan, although not represented, made preparations to present its position to delegates should it appear that there is "a lack of correct appreciation of the Far Eastern situation." The Japanese attitude is that Japan has no intention whatever of fighting gainst China, and therefore there is no cause for a Sino-Japanese conflict that would necessitate the application of Article 16 of the League Covenant, calling for boycott.

Satisfaction was expressed at the great improvement in the international situation regarding the opium traffic since the operation of the Convention for the Limitation of the Manufacture of Drugs in 1931.

In case China does seek the establishment of an inquiry committee on the basis of a resolution of February 24, according to Japanese Foreign Office opinion as expressed in the *Nichi Nichi*, it will interrupt the expression of her non-recognition of Manchukuo, with the result that Chinese Government authorities will be subject to serious attacks by politician enemies. The *Nichi Nichi* understands that in the event the Chinese delegation conducts anti-Japanese propaganda with "malicious intentions," direct negotiations may be opened with China.

The Council of the League of Nations began its business in earnest in Geneva Sept. 25, following the arrival of Norman Davis, the American delegate, and M. Paul Boncour, the French Foreign Minister. An intimation was given by the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, Sept. 23 that if disarmament is wanted by foreign powers, the United States will do nothing to prevent the enforcement of penalties against treaty violators.

French opinion predicts that the United States, France, Britain and Italy will face Germany with a united disarmament front at Geneva. The understanding, which awaits ratification by the governments of the four Powers concerned, was reached at conferences between representatives of United States, France and Britain. French sources state that getting Germany's acceptance of this viewpoint remains the principal obstacle. Hope is, however, expressed that the four-Power accord will be completed by October 9 to enable negotiations with Germany to proceed along a solid front with the reopening of the Disarmament Conference on October 16.

The Argentine Senate Sept. 26 unanimously passed a bill to rejoin the League of Nations, with a reservation as regards Article XXI of the League Covenant, which safeguards the validity of regional understandings, such as the Monroe Doctrine.

Norwegian Prime Minister Speaks Plainly

Charles T. te Water, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in London, was elected president of the Assembly at Geneva by 30 votes out of a total of 53.

M. Mowinckel, Prime Minister of Norway and chairman of the League Council, in a speech dissussing the World Economic Conference and the Disarmament Conference, said that the fact that the League had not been able to create a better situation in the Far Eastern dispute despite its sincere and frequent efforts, was certainly not calculated to strengthen its position in the eyes of the world, and would tend to effect perhaps even worse disillusionments than those to which the situation in Europe had given rise. Fifteen years after the War, he continued, "we find to our shame that we have made little progress towards securing better understanding, a purer atmosphere and a healthier mentality between peoples."

Pravda says the ever-growing tension in Europe, and the increasingly frequent use of the slogan of "preventive war", make the prospect of the Geneva disarmament conference none too bright.

Dr. Rajchman's Arrival Worries Japanese

A warning not to aggravate the situation in the Far East by meddling with Chinese affairs was to be conveyed to Dr. Rajchman, according to a statement issued by Dr. Sugimura before he left Japan on a trip that will take him through Manchuria and thence south through China to Canton. "The Chinese attitude toward Japan in the future will be governed by the British and American attitudes toward China and Japan," Sugimura said. But Japan, instead of being embarrassed over the Chinese problem, has been showing her real strength in coping with the situation, he said; and in the face of this fact, it seems that both Great Britain and the United States prefer to refrain from interfering with the Far Eastern problem.

Dr. L. Rajchman, technical expert of the League of Nations, is expected to arrive here from Europe on board the Italian liner *Conte Rosso* on October 2. The Japanese Government is stated to be watching the activities of Dr. Rajchman, for evidence of anti-Japanism. Count Uchida, the former Japanese Foreign Minister, warned the League, through J. Itoh in Paris, to refrain from any political activity in connection with the trip of Dr. Rajchman to China. Dr. Wellington Koo emphasized that the appointment was a purely technical one and entirely non-political.

Paris Hears Herriot Is Bringing Back Soviet Arms Proposals

It is asserted in some radical socialist circles in Paris that former Premier Edouard Herriot has brought back from Moscow written Russian proposals concerning, military and aviation cooperation. An economic agreement about oil, wood, silk, wheat, wine, lace, cotton, etc., and granting a French loan against partial repayment of the old Imperial Russian debt, is also mooted.

Yellow River Floods Cost 50,000 Lives

Approximately 50,000 persons lost their lives, 2,000,000 have been affected and 1,000,000 are starving according to an official estimate of the Yellow River flood situation, made after checking over figures sent in by various provincial and hsien governments, and carefully surveying the flood districts by airplanes and field agents.

Figures are now available of the total loss sustained by Honan as a result of the recent Yellow River flood. The number of refugees is estimated at 681,647 persons; 18,500 persons were drowned. Huahsien suffered the worst, about ten thousand people lost their lives. Fanfeng comes second, about five thousand people having been drowned there.

Losses amounting to $37,210,000 were caused by the recent Yellow River floods at Changyuan, southern Hopei, according to latest estimate from that district. According to Sun Ching-cheh, representative of the Hopei Provincial Government, the flooded area covers the three districts of Changhuan, Tungmin and Puyang, in Southern Hopei. Altogether, 2,223 villages were flooded and 472,500 mow of land are still submerged under several feet of water. The number of persons rendered homeless and otherwise affected by the flood is estimated at 619,000 of which only 6,819 persons have been saved from the flooded area.

Regarding the apportionment of the $4 million Flood Relief Fund appropriated by the Central Government, Minister T. V. Soong, Chairman of the Yellow River Flood Relief Commission, has ordered that the fund be allotted for various relief purposes in the following proportions: (1). $1,500,000 for emergency relief; (2). $1,500,000 for engineering relief; and (2) $1,000,000 for medical relief and miscellaneous expenses.

Chang Chi, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, in a recent interview declared that the famine conditions in Shensi are appalling. Of the population of 370,000 people in Fufeng, a city in Western Shensi which suffered the worst famine, only 70,000 have survived, he said.

Li I-chih, Chairman of the Yellow River Conservancy Board, who returned to the Capital last week after an inspection tour of the flood areas in Hopei, Honan and Shantung, stated in an interview recently that to facilitate the work of flood prevention, survey parties will be despatched to investigate the conditions on the lower reaches of the Yellow River.

The Reconds regular meeting of the Yellow River Flood elief Commission was held in Nanking Sept. 19 under the chairmanship of Minister T. V. Soong.

The severe typhoon which swept the Chekiang coast last week wrought considerable damage in Ningpo city. The bridge across the Lao Kiang (River) collapsed. The waters of the Yung River overflowed and inundating the outlying areas with five feet of water.

The dykes protecting the sea coast at Woosung collapsed during the recent typhoon. The Navigation Academy, the Water Products College and several other institutions immediately inside the dyke were inundated.

Fifty fishing boats were sunk during the typhoon which swept over the Chekiang coast last week.

Chang Lien-chia, Director of the Shantung Provincial River Conservancy Bureau, has completed plans for flood prevention at Erhfenchuang, western Shantung, which will require a sum of $60,000.

The old bed of the Yellow River has risen seven feet as a result of recent heavy rainfall; however, no anxiety is felt for the present.

Earthquakes in Italy and Japan; Tornado in Mexico

Twelve persons were killed and over 150 injured Sept. 26 as the result of an earthquake, the brunt of which fell on the mountain region of Abruzzi, in central Italy. The city of Tampico, Mexico, was practically destroyed by a tornado Sept. 25. Hundreds, possibly thousands, were killed. The damage wrought to the Mexican national railways is estimated at nearly a million dollars.

The district of Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan, experienced a severe earthquake shortly after noon Sept. 21. Houses at Nanao and Wakura railway stations were levelled to ground.

Japanese Suggest Interim Treaty With India

Setsuzo Sawada, chief Japanese delegate to the tripartite trade negotiations between Great Britain, India and Japan, paid a visit of courtesy on Lord Wellington, Governor General of India in Simla Sept. 21. Mr. Sawada, speaking before the second session of the negotiations Sept. 25, expressed regrets on behalf of the Japanese Government over the adoption by the Indian Government of the discrimatory import tariff on Japanese goods, while desiring the Indian authorities to consider proper measures to resuscitate the Indo-Japanese commercial treaty, the abrogation of which was notified by the Indian Government some time ago.

A recent Tokyo message intimated that, in order to avoid that Japan should become a non-treaty power with India as from October 10 next (as a result of the Indian declaration of abrogation of the existing treaty,) the Japanese official representatives in Simla will propose a provisional commercial treaty between the two countries, before the ratification of the proposed new treaty.

A hope that the prospects of the Anglo-Japanese trade conferences in London and Simila would be unembarrassed by anti-Japanese propaganda was expressed in London, Sept. 20, by the Japanese Ambassador, T. Matsudaira. Inaccurate newspaper articles describing Japanese industrial conditions and policy would, he said only increase the difficulties of an already complicated question. He further declared that, taking into account the difference in the purchasing power of the currencies, salaries in Japan were equivalent to the wages received by the workmen in the Occident.

The new Japanese Foreign Minister is reported now to be seriously occupied in studying various aspects of the trade issues involving Japan and India in view of the opening of the Simla conference.

Airbombers, Propaganda and Relief Work in Anti-Red Campaign

(From the Review's Correspondent at Hankow)

CHINA'S Lindy is here. Over one thousand delegates of the various city and provincial authorities and leading citizens of Hankow on Friday welcomed Capt. Sun Tung-kang the famous Chinese aviator, who flew from Berlin to Nanking recently. Mayor Wu Kuo-cheng's speech of welcome and the Captain's response and the many editorials in the daily press, all focussed attention on the great slogan: "National Salvation by the Use of Aircraft." While some of the editorials deprecated the overemphasis on the military use of airplanes, it is quite evident that the government at Nanking and the power behind the throne in Nanchang, have no such scruples. With them it is a strong arm in the struggle for existence.

At Nanchang, General Chiang Kai-shek is busy building what purports to be the greatest airport in Central China, and possibly in all of China. Thirty thousand people witnessed the inauguration of the levelling of the ground. With thousands of laborers at the job, the bulk of the work is scheduled to be completed in three more days. The Chairman of Kiangsi, General Hsiung Shih-hui, and the other speech-makers dwelt on the importance of airplanes in the fight against the Reds. No less than 100 groups had been instructed and supplied with the right kind of propaganda, in preparation for the great gala inauguration. Since this big day there has been some delay in the levelling of the ground. Demerits have been handed out by the Provincial Government of Kiangsi to the leading culprits: Col. Liao Sze-chiao, Commander of the Provincial Preservation Corps, Huang Kwang-tou, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, Tseng Tseng Cheng, Nanking County magistrate, and others. The airdrome at Nanchang when completed will house about 300 airplanes, a formidable array in the anti-communist campaign. These planes have not as yet been provided for, but will no doubt be forthcoming, when Gen. Chiang has ordered it so.

Cooperation with People Is Urged by General Chiang

Cooperation between the anti-communist troops and the local people, was strongly urged by the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, in his recent instructions to his men. Without it there will not be that solidarity so essential to a successful outcome of the present campaign against the Reds. The following are some of the important points in his fourteen articles:

(1) Relief Work, such as protection of life and property, of family, of labor, of production, and immediate relief of famine sufferers, reconstruction, education of all classes of people in the retrieved areas.

(2) No imposing of illegal fines, no raising of funds privately, and no pressing of people into military service.

(3) Suppression of opium and gambling.

(4) Organization of farmers' cooperatives.

(5) Supplying of jobs for homeless refugees, and

(6) Construction of dikes and installation of new means of transportation and communication.

(7) Promotion of mass education, libraries, etc.

Meanwhile the military training school established at Hai Hui, near Kuling, in the Lushan mountains, northern Kiangsi, is being promoted as the surest means of developing a thoroughly trained, disciplined, and unified army with an almost unconquerable esprit de corps. By order of the Military Affairs Commission there will be a special Control Committee in charge of the fighting corps in Kiangsi and throughout the Central China area. It will control the promotion and punishment of officers in the various bandit suppression divisions.

In the fight against the Reds many new measures are being taken into use. Several magistrates have been warned, and eleven have been dismissed in August, because of gross neglect of duty in the fight against the Reds. For the captured Reds a reformatory has been established, with Fan Ching-po as superintendent. In it the recently captured 5000 Reds are being taught the San Min Chu I, Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Three People's Principles.

While these measures are being taken in Kiangsi, the notorious Red chief Ho Lung is still at large in southwestern Hupeh. He was last reported to be near Wang Chia Ch'ang, a market place, and his confederate, Hsia Hsi, was northwest of Itu, near Hsien Feng. The two have not as yet merged their forces and it remains to be seen what the government troops under General Hsü Yüan-chüan, the Hunan-Hupeh Border Bandit Suppression Commander, is able to do. He and his men, of course control the Yangtze, and the leading roads between Shasi and Shihnan, and Ichang-Shihnan. During the week Gen. Fan Hsi-chi, Chief of the Hupeh Provincial Gendarmerie, flew to Shasi to confer with Gen. Hsü about the military affairs affecting the whole southwestern Hupeh area. Moreover, Gen. Ho Cheng-chun, Hupeh Pacification Commissioner, after an inspection tour of the province, went to Nanking to report to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on the present situation.

In Szechuan the Red situation is not much improved in spite of the fact that the government troops have captured about fifty Red leaders, among them being, Lin Wan-hsuan and Tsen Shao-chow, who returned in 1931 to direct communist activities in China after years in Soviet Russia, and also Lo Chung-an, a member of the "Szechuan Provincial Soviet", ostensibly the Red government in the northwestern part of Szechuan. About one third of this rich and fertile western province is still in the control of the Reds. The continued absence of missionaries from their stations in the affected area, is proof positive that it is not a safe place and that the government troops will have to bend every effort to the task of subduing these unruly elements if they are to succeed. If the reported rapprochement between the two Lius, uncle and nephew, would last until this gets into print, there might be some hope of a victory for those fighting the communists in Szechuan. What with civil strife, earthquakes, famine conditions in vast districts, bandits, the common people do have a right to wish for more peaceful living conditions. It should be the function of those who govern to supply at least a modicum of law and order.

Bandits Active in Northeastern Honan

Reds in northeastern Honan seems almost incredible. However, foreigners living in that area report that the bandits, variously estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000, have been harassing the countryside in Luyi and Checheng districts. Later these bandits, allegedly under the direction of Reds, captured more than 3,000 men, women, and children in Huaitien of Huaiyang, killing some and carrying the rest way captive.

The bandit leaders were Yang Li-kung, Chang Hsueh-lang, and Cheng Tao-yung. Just this past week comes another reliable report that Luyi city, 120 li south of Kweiteh, has been looted and many prominent citizens either killed or taken captive, among the latter being the evangelist and gatekeeper of the Lutheran Mission, the missionary and his family happened to be in Hankow at the time. Checheng city, 50 li northwest of Luyi, was also looted by the same gang of bandits. The government troops have been insufficient to keep the growing bands of robbers in check, due to the flood and famine conditions prevailing in Honan this summer. From various parts of the province come reports of muffled dissatisfaction with conditions. Roaming hordes of lawless men are not unusual in Honan, and though they may not gather much moss as they roll along, such bands do have an unhealthy habit of increasing in numbers, gathering all the mal-contents as they pass by. In time they become a real menace to the peace of the community. A strong and firm hand is needed to squelch such undertakings in the very beginning.

Sept. 23, 1933.

Japanese Cotton Yarn Which Allegedly Bore Shanghai Marks

Managers of ten Shanghai weaving factories and cotton yarn brokerage houses have been named defendants in a private criminal prosecution filed by the Shen Sing Cotton Mill at the First District Court. According to the Shen Sing Cotton Mill's allegations the defendants imported Japanese cotton yarns and sold them with labels bearing the trademark of the products of the Shen Sing Mill under the pretext of their being domestic goods.

University of Nanking and Nanking Theological Seminary Open for Fall Term

The University of Nanking and the Nanking Theological Seminary have opened for the fall term. Both institutions have an unusually large enrollment. Among the new members on the faculty of the University, are:—Dr. Wm. P. Fenn the head of the English Department, a son of Dr. and Mrs. Courtney H. Fenn, who have served for over 40 years in North China; B. A. Slocum, new professor of Economic Entomology in the College of Agriculture and Forestry; Miss Olive Bowen, daughter of Dr. A. J. Bowen, formerly president of the University, in the English Department of the University Middle School; and Miss Christine Hall, daughter of R. S. Hall, secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Nanking, on the staff of the English Department of the University.

Several members of the staff have returned this fall from furlough and study abroad. Dr. James Claude Thomson, head of the Chemistry Department, has secured his Ph. D. from Columbia University, his thesis being a study of Chinese wood oils, with special reference to the isolation and spectographic characterization of isomeric oleostearic acids found in tung oils. Dr. J. Lossing Buck, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, will return to Nanking from America and Europe early in October. He has received his doctor's degree from Cornell.

Under the leadership of Dean H. R. Wei, the College of Science of the University has developed a Visualization Department, using motion pictures, both for university and community use. The American Commercial Attache, Julean Arnold, has loaned to the College his entire supply of seventy-four 35 mm. commercial and education films, and the Eastman Kodak Company of Shanghai is cooperating in the service of this Department.

At the Nanking Theological Seminary, President J. Handel Lee has returned after two years abroad. Dr. Lee secured his Ph. D. at Drew University and was given a D. D. by Boston University. Dr. Lee is a graduate of the University of Nanking and of the Nanking Seminary.

The Supreme Court of the National Government, which has been renting the buildings of the Seminary since 1923, has moved into its recently completed building, and the Seminary has returned to its own property.

The litigation in regard to the Wendell will in New York City has been concluded and the estate will be distributed in accordance with the terms of the will. The Seminary will receive 16½ percent of the estate, which is chiefly New York City property. It will be some time before this property can be liquidated.

Chang Hsueh-liang in Berlin Suggests China Follow Nazi Example

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang declared in Berlin recently that the Nanking Government should follow the German example and do its utmost in the coming years to combine all the powers of the country, latent and nascent, into establishing one powerful and unified state. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is stated to have sent telegraphic advices from Berlin to his former subordinates asking them to comply with the orders of the Central Government. It is reported that the visit of Gens. Wang Fu-lin and Wang I-che to Nanking is to arrange concrete details regarding the enforcement of the reorganization.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang left Berlin, Sept. 29 for Copenhagen. During his stay in Germany he had conversations with Captain Goering, the Prussian Premier, attended several official dinners, inspected infantry, artillery and air schools, and visited numerous industries, especially the Krupps works. He spent the week-end at the Krupp mansion.

New American Oil Merger May End Soviet Price-Cutting

A company that is being formed by the Socony-Vacuum Corporation and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to conduct their operations in the Far East will include the marketing outlets of Socony-Vacuum in India. The outlets are being supplied now by the Soviet under a contract which runs until 1937 and which, it is understood, will be carried out by the new jointly owned company. The new arrangement envisages a truce between the Soviets and other oil companies, thus putting an end to the present price war.

Paris Will Decide Fate of Anti-War Delegates

The fate of the World Anti-War Conference delegation, headed by Lord Marley, rests with the headquarters of the organization in Paris, Gerald Hamilton, one of the delegates, stated in a recent interview. He added that the decision of the Shanghai Foreign Municipality to refuse permission to hold the conference came as no great surprise to the delegation.

It is probable that the delegation will do one of two things—either return to Europe or attempt to hold the anti-war parley at some other city in the Far East, but not necessarily in China, Mr. Hamilton said.

French Minister Discusses Annam Treaty at Nanking

M. Wilden, the French Minister, called on Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs in Nanking, Sept. 20, when the Sino-French treaty regarding Annam was discussed. It is reported that M. Wilden has received instructions from Paris authorizing him to accept the proposals made by the Chinese Government in regard to the question of reciprocal tariff. An early agreement on the matter is therefore expected.

M. Wilden arrived back in Shanghai from Nanking Sept. 25. The Chinese papers stated that the French Minister has already telegraphed the result of his meeting with Wang Ching-wei on the Sino-French-Annam Commercial Treaty to the Foreign Ministry in Paris and is now awaiting further instructions from his government.

French Writer Says Chinese on Southern Border Frequently Ask for French Aid

French interest in the Pacific region is balanced wholly on the side of maintaining peace and removing economic conflicts, Roger Levy, secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations group in France, stated at the recent Banff Conference. Mr. Levy declared that so perfect was the understanding between French colonial authorities and Chinese local officials that the Chinese often called upon the French for aid in solution of difficult problems. No serious disorder or dispute along the Indo-Chinese border has disturbed the relations of the two nations in recent years, he pointed out.

Anti-Noise Campaign in Singapore Draws Protests from Hawkers

As the result of an anti-noise campaign being launched by the Singapore municipal authorities, hundreds of Chinese itinerant hawkers besides sending a petition to the municipal authorities asking that the proposal be withdrawn, are taking steps to comply with the wishes of the authorities by carrying on their trades in suitable shophouses. It is reported that the municipal commissioners will prohibit them from crying out or hitting bamboo slabs to sell their foods between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. During the same period hitting of drums and other Chinese musical instruments that may be a nuisance to others will be prohibited.

Shanghai Foreign Municipality Has Tls. 627,540 Deficit on Ordinary Budget

The financial statement of the Shanghai Municipal Council for the half year ended June 30, 1933, issued recently shows a deficit on the ordinary budget of Tls. 627,540.36 for the half year as compared with the estimated surplus of Tls. 113,730 for the year. The extraordinary budget shows a surplus of Tls.281,957.03 for the half year as compared with an estimated surplus of Tls.41,430, for the year.

German Consul General at Shanghai Put on Retired List

Dr. Walter Fuchs, German Consul in Shanghai since August 1929, has been placed on the retired list effective as of January 1, 1934, but he will be relieved of his official duties as from October 1. E. von Randow, Vice-Consul in Peiping, has been ordered to Shanghai to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer from Shanghai to Peiping of M. Mohr, former attache of the German Consulate General here.

Movement to Boost Real Silk Trade

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

IT is inspiring to note the *Unitd Press* report from London dated September 13 stating that nine countries in Europe including Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Holland, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Hungary have cooperated in inaugurating an all European silk week beginning from October 2 for the purpose of persuading the populations of nine countries to buy real silk instead of artificial products.

According to the report, the committee representing those countries declared that it would be the greatest mass attack on the depression that has been attempted in Europe by a single industry. Steps to be undertaken to push up this movement will be thus: "Best salesmen will be employed to visit retailers; silk shows will be established in all the large buying centers; noted artists have been engaged to arrange spectacular displays; and finely adjusted machines will demonstrate the wearing quality of genuine silk as compared with the substitutes."

It sounds rather unbelievable that all the big countries in Europe except Soviet Russia, which so far have not been successful in working out common formulae to solve their armament and economic problems, have yet been able to cooperate in boosting the real silk trade. What strikes us as even more incomprehensible is the fact that those countries such as Great Britain, Germany and Italy which are the big producers and exporters of artificial silk have also willingly associated themselves with others in demonstrating to the buying public that "the genuine article is actually the cheapest."

It is really a happy sign that the European countries which have now been caught in the wave of acute nationalism can lay aside their prejudices and differences and participate in a movement, the success of which will have far-reaching consequences upon the silk trade. It must be noted that of the above-said nine countries only Italy is a producer and exporter of real silk, while Great Britain and France have been the big buyers and consumers of real silk produced and exported by China and Japan. In promoting the present movement, Great Britain and Germany have nothing to gain, because they do not produce a single thread of real silk yarn; but on the other hand, their artificial silk industry will be very much affected if the present movement actually results in a success.

The Merits of Real-Silk

It is fervently hoped that this all-European silk week will go a long way to educate the populations on the merits of real silk as compared with the artificial products. For years, rayon (artificial silk) has become a dangerous rival to the real silk, and because of its cheapness in price, it has been widely used by the manufacturers as a substitute for real silk. Morever, science has improved the quality of rayon so much that synthetic silk is now even preferred in the manufacture of certain fabrics. Thus in face of the invasion of cheap rayon, real silk has found difficulty in maintaining its position in the textile industry.

Since the beginning of the present business depression, silk sales have been at a low ebb in Europe and America, and large silk stocks have been accumulated in China and Japan. In spite of the fact that the market price of raw silk has fallen below half of its former figures, it can not yet meet the competition of synthetic silk. The manufacturers have to use rayon in the manufacture of silk fabrics, so as to bring the prices of their finished products within the reach of the buying public, whose purchasing power has been very much affected by the business depression.

While the real silk indutsry is still firmly in the grip of depression, the rayon industry is well on the road to revival. According to the latest *Reuter's* dispatch from New York, the rayon industry faces another couple of months of capacity production, judging by the number of orders that have been already placed for October delivery. It further adds that demand will have to run considerably ahead of production, if the industry is to operate at capacity since otherwise the rayon trade will be running contrary to the various textile codes.

While we entertain a great hope in this all European silk week, we, however, have reasons to doubt if the European countries can be successful in their efforts to convince the buying public that "the genuine silk is actually the cheapest." That silk fabrics manufactured with pure real silk have much better wearing quality than that of artificial silk is a fact generally known to the buying public. But nowadays the determining factor in guiding the female buyers to choose their silk fabrics is not their wearing quality, but their color and design, which must conform to the fashion of the day.

The women of the present generation can not be expected to follow the example of their grandmothers to wear the same silk dress for three or four years. The frequent change in the color and design of silk fabrics and in the style of dress has made out-of-fashion a silk dress which was considered fashionable in every respect a few months ago. This circumstance has necessitated the female buyers to confine their purchases to fabrics of cheap prices, so that they can discard their dresses as soon as fabrics of new color and design are put out by the manufacturers. Since the fabrics of synthetic silk are not only cheap in price but also brilliant in luster, they naturally appeal to the psychology of the buying public.

China Buys Much Artificial Silk

Therefore it seems to be futile to plead to the buying public the wearing quality of real silk, when the buyers are not at all interested in how long a silk dress can last. In China, we have practically been faced with the same situation. Although we can not produce a single thread of artificial silk, we have to import it from foreign countries to cater to the demand of the buying public. Paradoxically, a country which has been known for centuries as a country of silk has to import artificial silk in the manufacture of silk fabrics. The importation of artificial silk for the last three years is as follows:

1930	Hk. $14,940,438
1931	Hk. $18,644,286
1932	Hk. $13,503,082

It is generally known that a large part of our silk production has been consumed at home. While the steam filature silk is principally for foreign exportation, the native silk, however, is wholly for domestic consumption. With the building up of modern weaving mills, the demand of steam filature silk has been on the increase. Thus the heavy importation of artificial silk must be regarded as one of the causes which have been responsible for the decline of China's reeling silk industry.

In my previous articles on silk industry, I have reiterated my belief that as a means of relieving the distress of our silk trade we must discourage the use of artificial silk as a substitute for real silk. Much of our accumulated silk stock can be easily absorbed, if our silk mills can make use of real silk as much as possible in the manufacture of silk fabrics. The government, at the request of silkmen, has increased import duties on artificial silk since August 1932 from G.U. 0.58 to G.U. 0.73 per catty, but this increase in import duties can not discourage the Chinese manufacturers from using artificial silk altogether.

Since China is a great producer of real silk, she has more reasons than the European countries to persuade the people in general and the Chinese in particular to use real silk instead of artificial products. As a matter of fact, the Chinese people should demonstrate to the world at large the beauty and durability of real silk as compared with the substitute. They can not justify themselves as the people of the country of silk, if they persistently give preference to the fabrics of artificial silk.

We should immediately follow the example of European countries to inaugurate a national silk week for the purpose of arousing the public interest to this important problem. From the standpoint of national economics as well as patriotism, we must use extensively our national product so as to uphold our national industry. The downfall of China's silk industry will not only deprive hundred thousands of female workers of their livelihood, but will also accentuate the distress of rural populations.

The European countries, most of which do not produce a single thread of genuine silk yarn, have taken much interest in upholding the real silk trade. In appreciating their noble endeavor, Chinese silkmen should apply themselves more conscientiously to the task of improving the quality of their products and cutting down their cost of production. We must do our part in assisting the European countries to popularize the real silk among the world buyers.

Shanghai, Sept. 25, 1933.

Peiping Menaced by Rebel Horde Led by Fang Chen-wu

AFTER having narrowly averted a disastrous armed occupation by the Japanese troops four months ago by the signing of the Tangku Armistice Agreement on May 31, Peiping is once more facing the danger of serious disturbances as a result of the present rebellious activities of Generals Fang Chen-wu, Chi Hung-chang (former subordinates of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang) and other discontent irregular militarists in North China. Following the retirement of Marshal Feng from his anti-Japanese Movement in Charhar last month, Generals Fang and Chi appealed to the Central Government for incorporation into the Government's Army, but their request was rejected and they were ordered to disband their troops. As a consequenece of this, the two military commanders resort to free lance activities in Charhar and create trouble in that province for the Peiping authorities.

Since the middle of the month, they have started a southward drive from Charhar into Northern Hopei. On Sept. 20, General Fang occupied Huaijou inside the Great Wall, a little over thirty miles from Peiping, with a force of 2,000 men. Immediately after the occupation of the city, General Feng's men disarmed the special police and put under surveillance the city Magistrate and Commissioner of Public Safety. The city is included within the "demilitarized zone" designated by the Tangku Armistice Agreement.

On Sept. 23, a detachment of General Fang's Army under command of Gen. Mi Teh-lin made a further advance and occupied Niulanshan, south of Hauijou. On the same day, the Army of Gen. Chi Hung-chang, estimated to be over 4,000, advanced from Hauijou to the outskirts of Miyun, but did not enter the city.

According to reports from Peiping in the past few days, Gens. Fang and Chi have effected a combination with the various discontent militarists in North China, including Tang Yu-lin (ousted Governor of Jehol), Liu Kwei-tang (the General famous for his defections), and Cheng Kwei-lin, (Manchurian Volunteer Leader) and have gathered together a sizable force of about 40,000 men. It is reported that they are making preparations for an advance on Peiping along five different routes and attempting to capture the Old Capital before the Chinese Autumn Festival which will fall on October 3. The vanguards of the rebel force are reported to be pressing on Shunyi, 20 miles from Peiping. After occuping Peiping, the reports state, the rebels will establish an Independent Government in North China backed by the Japanese. It is said that Gen. Fang has a secret understanding with the Japanese through Gen. Chang Hai-peng, the puppet Governor of Jehol, in his present Movement and is receiving assistance from "Manchukuo."

Peiping Watching Situation Carefully

The Peiping Authorities are paying close attention to the rebellious movement of General Fang, but belittle its seriousness. They declare that if the rebels receive no support from an alien source, they could be easily suppressed. Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Chairman of Peiping Military Affairs Commission, has applied to the Japanese Kuantung Headquarters for permission to dispatch an expeditionary force into the area occupied by the rebels to suppress them, but the request has been rejected by the Japanese, saying that it will be a violation of the Tangku Peace Agreement, if the Government sends any troops into the "demilitarized zone." As a result of this refusal on the part of the Japanese, the Peiping Authorities are left in a helpless situation, as they can only watch the growth of the strength of the rebels but can not do anything to deal with them.

On Sept. 23, a Japanese airplane flew over to Peiping and dropped pamphlets, reporting on the movement of General Fang and his cohorts in Hauijou and warning them to evacuate the demilitarized zone. On the same day, the Japanese Kuantung Army Headquarters issued an ultimatum to General Fang Chen-wu, demanding him to evacuate the occupied area before the evening of Sept. 26 and in case of General Fang failing to comply with the demand, they will resort to military measures to force the evacuation.

According to a latest telegram from Peiping, General Fang has sent a reply to the Japanese threat, stating that his move is purely patriotic and not anti-Japanese and asking the Japanese army "wait and see" before taking any hostile action. A delegate of General Fang called on the Japanese military attache at Peiping on Sept. 25 and appealed to Japanese not to interfere in the matter. The delegate declared that General Fang and his associates will not evacuate Hauijou, but expect to reach Peiping in a few days and hope that the Japanese Army will refrain from acting until them.

It is learned that the Japanese Kuantung Army Headquarters considered Gen. Fang's reply as unsatisfactory and that measures will be taken against him upon expiration of the ultimatum. In the afternoon of Sept. 25, a Japanese airbomber flew over Shunyi, and dropped a bomb one li east of the city. In the meantime, the Japanese Nishi brigade is under orders to enter the demilitarized zone from Kuopeikow Pass to take action against Gen. Fang.

Chinese Press Resents Japanese Intervention

The Chinese papers in Peiping greatly resent the Japanese intervention in the Fang Chen-wu Affair and their rejection of the request of the Chinese Authorities to send an expedition to suppress him. They argue that the demilitarized zone after all belongs to China and the Chinese Authorities have perfect right to send troops to suppress an internal disturbance in the area. The papers ask why the Japanese allowed General Fang Chen-wu to enter the demilitarized zone, declaring that the sudden Japanese determination to oust him would have come better, had it come early enough to prevent him from entering the forbidden territory. In some well-informed quarters in Peiping, the Japanese ultimatum to Gen. Fang Chen-wu is viewed as a mere bluff and that the Japanese would not seriously damage Gen. Fang's force, but will goad it on to advance further inside the Great Wall towards Peiping or Luantung Territory. In the wake of their advance, the Japanese will re-occupy the territory evacuated by them. Thus, the Japanese would gain doubly in that they clear of the irregular troops in North Hopei and Charhar, thereby removing the danger of any attack on "Manchukuo," and on the other hand, the rebels could create a general disturbance in north China, thus perpetuating a state of civil warfare in the country. It is stated that the Japanese are anxious to see a change of the present administration in Peiping and the establishment of a new regime which will be more amenable and subservient to the Japanese. It is further stated that the Japanese are apparently conniving at General Fang's activities and are in close touch with the events in the disturbed area. According to a *Reuter* message from Peiping, a Japanese officer from Miyun called on Gen. Fang Chen-wu at Hauijou on Sept. 24 and had a long conference with him at the latter's Headquarters.

The Movement Towards an Autonomous Government

According to a special dispatch from Tientsin in the *China Press* on Sept. 25, a movement to establish an autonomous government in North China is now well under way. It is learned that both General Fang Chen-wu and the bandit leader Lao Hao-tse, "Old Rat," have sent special envoys here to consult General Shih Yu-san, another subordinate of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, regarding the establishment of a "North China Government." General Shih created the "Tientsin Incident" in 1932 when thousands of Chinese plainclothes men attempted to penetrate into the Chinese City from the Japanese Concession. According to reports circulated in Chinese circles, General Shih is planning another disturbance here with a view to aiding the attack on Peiping by General Fang's men. Martial law was clamped down in the Chinese City last night. The attitude of General Li Chi-chun, Manchukuo irregulars' leader recently enlisted into the Chinese police force, however, remains obscure. It is understood that representatives of General Fang has approached General Li in Tangshan but the result was not known. Meantime, the bandit situation in Launtung has become more serious. Bandits are reported to have renewed their attack on Funing. A force of 2,000 additional police has been mobilized here to march into Luantung to suppress the bandits.

Imperialistic Politics "South of the Clouds"

BY WILBUR BURTON

THE characters for Yunnan mean "clouds south," or "south of the clouds," the significance supposedly being that the province is south of cloudy Szechwan. And Szechwan today, incidentally, is cloudy politically as well as meteorologically, judging not only by its geographical relation to British Tibet and French Yunnan, but also by the recent mysterious parleys in Chungking which involved Sir Miles Lampson, British minister to China, and M. Meyrier, French Consul-General at Shanghai.

Yunnan has had a hectic political history ever since the days when it was independent Nanchow—Southern Kingdom—to the present. After it came under Chinese sway it was long a sort of Siberia to which political offenders from the north were exiled. In fact, it thus acquired its Mandarin dialect which, in the course of time, has become somewhat corrupted, both in pronunciation and by non-Mandarin idioms such as "chow-tien" (wine dispensary) for hotel instead of the Mandarin "fan-tien" (food dispensary).

Today Yunnan is the last stronghold of the aboriginal tribes of China who were probably constantly pushed south by the Chinese into not only Yunnan, but also into adjoining provinces and Tonkin and Burma. Some of the tribes, however, have most likely lived in the Tonkin-Burma-Yunnan area from time immemorial. The Yunnan aborigines are divided into three groups. The first group is the Tibeto-Burman, including the Nosu, Moso and Chin tribes. These are lumped together by the Chinese under the name of "Lolo," a designation the tribesmen regard as insulting. The second group is the Mon-Khmer, including the Miao and Yao tribes, as well as some others. The third group is the Chino-Siamese, which includes the Tai tribes.

These various tribes constitute at least one third of the population of Yunnan with the Lolos being the highest in culture (having developed not only a picture writing but also their own system of characters) and the most virile. The Lolos also extend into Szechwan, and on the Szechwan side of the Yangtsze River, across from Yunnan, there has existed for centuries what is usually designated "Independent Lololand" for the tribesmen there are completely independent of all Chinese authority. Further, to this day they regularly capture and enslave Chinese from the surrounding territory to perform menial toil. This territory—lying between Ningyuanfu and Hweilichow and about 70 miles wide and 120 miles long—is not unified, being split up among a number of Lolo "kings," but they invariably unite in keeping Chinese out of the area unless they are forcibly brought in as slaves.

A Lolo Governor

The present governor of Yunnan—Lung Yun— is a Lolo of the Nosu tribe who was born in Yunnan along the Yangtsze, but who has relatives in "Independent Lololand." The "No. 2" of the provincial government, Lu Han, who distributes patronage and collects revenue, is General Lung's cousin. There are also several other Nosus in the government. General Lung's first wife was a Nosu, but he later married a Chinese who, before her recent death, is said to have aided him extensively in playing politics. He now has another Chinese wife, but she is apparently only decorative. General Lung has acquired a fair degree of Chinese culture, including addiction to the opium pipe, but allegedly in moderation. He, however, retains a close connection with his tribe on both sides of the Yangtsze.

General Lung is the first Lolo in modern times to achieve any high position in Yunnan affairs, and this fact gives new importance, political and otherwise, to the aborigines of the province. Generally, the aborigines had been regarded as degenerating rapidly until recent years when many missionaries started working among them. The Rev. A. Evans, a veteran in the service of the English Methodist mission in Yunnan, which has a large station in Chaotung in the Lolo country and near "Independent Lololand," voiced the opinion to me that "Christianity has saved the Lolos." Psychologically speaking, that is quite a sound thesis in many respects. For centuries the aborigines have been surrounded by the hostile Chinese, and except in "Independent Lololand" they have been too isolated to put up an effective resistance, despite their warlike qualities, against the prolonged attrition. Educational and other aid to them by the missionaries, aside from any moralistic or supernatural influence, could very well achieve what Professor Pavlov so succinctly describes as a "reconditioning of reflexes," and thus give them a new lease on life.

Against the opinion of Mr. Evans, however, I will cite Dr. Joseph F. Rock, the distinguished American scientist and explorer who has spent much time among all the aborigines, but particularly among the Mosos, and who is now engaged in writing an exhaustive account of this tribe, including a complete grammer and dictionary of their written and spoken language. The Mosos number about 300,000 and Dr. Rock declares they are the most cultured and virile of all the aborigines, and not one of them has ever been converted to Christianity. Further, he reports, they generally boycott missionaries.

Of course, long before the advent of missionaries into Yunnan, many of the aborigines had to a greater or less degree come into the Chinese cultural orbit, although not many of them have taken to opium. Further there are a few hundred "tumuh" Lolos who are among the wealthiest land owners in the province. General Lung is of this class. But the struggle of the aborigines against the Chinese has been a hard one; in the days of the empire, government officials in the Lolo country derived their principal revenue from fining the Lolos,—*both* litigants in any law case being fined impartially.

There are about a million Lolos in the province, and they comprise the most important group among the aborigines. Missionary work among them has aroused considerable supsicion among the Chinese who only a few years ago effectively blocked a plan of the English Methodists to extend their activity into "Independent Lololand." The Chinese reason was fear that an effort was being made to ally these tribesmen with the Tibetans in the constant assault of the latter on Kokonor. The Lolos are distantly related to the Tibetans, but they have little cultural contact with them at the present time.

Red Elements Gradually Eliminated

Naturally, the possibility exists for a truly Machiavellian maneuver of mobilizing the Lolos for foreign political purposes in both Yunnan and Szechwan. It can be cited, for example, that General Lung himself once attended a missionary school, although he has never made any pretense to acquiring Christianity. But the school he attended was an English Methodist institution and, as I shall presently recount, he became governor of Yunnan with the aid of the French. Further, the French Catholic missionaries in Yunnan have never been active to any appreciable extent among the Lolos or other aborigines. So at the moment no very valid evidence can be presented of any political plot involving the Lolos. However, there would be an obvious advantage to France if the Lolos could be enlisted in her support to counter any Chinese opposition to her domination of Yunnan. And with the growing elevation and influence of the Lolos in the province, such a development may well be under way. In fact, judging by the tactics of the Japanese in maintaining that Manchuria is Manchu, France might sometime claim that Yunnan is Lolo and thereby assert her right to "protect" it even as Tonkin and Manchukuo are now "protected!"

General Lung succeeded Tang Chia-yao as governor of Yunnan. General Tang ruled with the exception of a few brief intervals from 1912 until his death in 1927. General Lung was then in the provincial army, and started maneuvering for the governorship, but there was a long period of fighting, anarchy and Red activity before old fashioned law and order was again established. I recall receiving in 1929 a letter from Yunnanfu from Captain Erich von Salzmann, the eminent German correspondent, who was there for quite a period waiting until the British officials in Burma could find out from London, or somewhere, that the world war was over and in consequence allow him to proceed overland to Rangoon. Captain von Salzman reported that soviets had been established in some villages and persons with any appreciable property were protecting it by going around disguised as beggars!

But the Red elements were never able to establish any sort of a provincial regime and were gradually eliminated. They did leave their imprint on the province in certain minor social changes—free choice in marriage is fairly common today even in the villages and feminism is quite pronounced in Yunnanfu,—but they largely disappeared without a trace. And while feminism has

obtained a distinct hold on the province, foot-binding is not unknown to this day even in Yunnanfu.

With the Red failure, various military chieftans fought each other for a considerable period, and General Lung once escaped death by taking refuge in the French Consulate. About a year ago the then French consul, M. Levi, inadvertently mentioned in an address at a dinner attended by General Lung that "we (French) are glad to have once given protection to the governor." This reminder so infuriated General Lung that the French are said to have recalled M. Levi in consequence.

That General Lung was given French protection does not prove, of course, that he was any avowed tool of the French. Many warlords have been protected thus from time to time; it is French practice to provide sanctuary in time of trouble for anyone of importance who is not their enemy. There is no indication that the French preferred General Lung to any of his rivals; very likely they were benignly indifferent except for a genuine desire to see the best man (from a military viewpoint) win, because such a man would be most useful in establishing order and protecting French interests. And if he should turn out to be anti-French—well, let him try to get a supply of arms and munitions! And a good rival could easily be found and inspired to gubernatorial ambitions. Naturally, under conditions prevailing in Yunnan—with the French in control of the door through which arms must enter (except by impracticable caravan routes), and with the province so isolated from the rest of China that aid from outside Chinese sources is virtually impossible,—any provincial government will almost inevitably be pro-French. Most persons refrain from deliberately pounding their heads against a stone wall.

Maintains Order Ruthlessly

In 1930 General Lung came out on top in the scramble for power, and he has remained firmly in the saddle ever since except for a brief revolt in 1931 (described in the first article of this series) which resulted in the ousting of Chang Wei-han, the anti-French Commissioner of foreign affairs. Since he has been governor, General Lung has ruthlessly maintained order. Not only have all Reds, suspected Reds and suspected pro-Reds been slaughtered, but banditry has been pretty well eliminated. Only one important bandit chief is still at large, Li Shao-tsung, who—perhaps significantly—is in the southwestern part of the province, near the Burma border. Is it to any foreign interest to keep him there? That he has a certain amount of following was indicated by the precautions taken last year when his lieutenant, Yu Fa-chi, was captured and subsequently executed in Yunnanfu. The execution was conducted very secretly simultaneously with the posting of a proclamation to the effect that he was being well treated in jail while awaiting trial. *After* his execution another proclamation was posted that he *would be executed.*

At the present time, General Lung's regime gives every indication of strength and permanence, although there is a considerable amount of political jockeying. Just recently, for example, Swen Tu, an avowed enemy of Lu Han and whom Lu once sought to kill, has returned to Yunnanfu after a long absence and has been appointed chief of staff by General Lung. Many observers think General Lung is using Swen to counter Cousin Lu who is regarded as unduly ambitious.

Due to his elimination of the Reds, and the fact that he has, with aid of French arms and munitions, made Yunnan into probably the most peaceful province of China, General Lung is quite popular with most of the foreigners who are living under his protection. The French especially seem very well satisfied with him, although he allows vigorously anti-French propaganda campaigns to be conducted now and then. For example, when the Nanking Government recently instigated a nation-wide drive to raise an anti-Japanese fund by deducting 10% from the wages of all government employes, General Lung fell in line—he always professes profound loyalty to Nanking,—but upon second thought he decided the Yunnan provincial government ought to keep the money it raised to build defenses against a possible French invasion. Whereupon there was an obviously officially inspired propaganda campaign throughout the province that a French invasion was imminent. And later France obligingly supplied the arms and munitions (and four airplanes, as told in a previous article) to "protect" the province against herself!

Another recent incident resulting from real, or otherwise, fear of the French occurred during a serious fire in Hokow which is separated by a short bridge from Laokay in Tonkin. The French authorities in Laokay offered to send across their engines to assist in fighting the blaze, but the offer was refused by the Chinese on the grounds that the French army might follow.

It is my own impression that in at least a part of the Yunnan government there is a genuine fear of the French. In a sense the government is a puppet regime, although it is by no means a 100% *willing* puppet regime. But in the last few years, I think the French have been putting forth strenuous efforts to make it so by assiduous cultivation and entertainment of government officials, and also, according to one informant, by outright subsidies to some of the large French-educated element among them.

General Lung's methods of government are those of an old fashioned Oriental military satrap with such additional modern technique as a Tangpu (Kuomintang clique) to enlist popular support among the business men and exceedingly small intelligentsia. Students, for example, are subsidized to the extent of $20 to $30 (Yunnan money, ten dollars of which are about one dollar Shanghai money) a month to proclaim the glory and beneficence of the government to the public.

Frequent Executions

Executions of political offenders and unofficial criminals are numerous and execedingly brutal. A field in front of a missionary's home south of the walled city is used for executions, which are ordinarly carried out very publicly to the blast of bugles. Dum-dum bullets are used, which tear off most of the victims' skulls, and there are sometimes such added touches as mangling a foot or leg. After the shooting the bodies are left lying in the field for a day or so, where they attract large crowds who are doubtless inspired by what they see to pursue henceforth the paths of rectitude. Or may be sight-seers are merely inspired to wish they were in the army and thus be able to violate the law with impunity.

A carryover from General Tang's day is a revival of Buddhism. General Tang proclaimed himself a patron of Buddhism and started restoring the temples of Sishan (Western Mountain) which overlooks Yunnanfu across Lake Kouenyang just outside the city. Sishan rises about 1,500 feet above the level of Yunnanfu with a "thousand steps" (really many more) leading sharply to the top past a series of temples constructed on narrow terraces. At the top are two temples, one above the other, that have been hewn into the solid rock with Buddhas and other designs carved out of the rock in their interiors. Each temple runs about 15 feet into the massive mountain, and each is about ten feet high,—truly monumental accomplishments considering the tools available at the time of their construction. The temples, the woodlands on the mountain, especially the exquisite bamboo groves, flowers as varied at the tropical orchid and the alpine edelweiss for which the Alps are famous, and the vividly blue lake below combine to make Sishan one of the most beautiful places in China. So General Tang's campaign to restore it and preserve it was not without merit, but the Buddhist priests he established there are now claiming complete possession and refusing to allow the peasants living along the lake's edge to obtain firewood and other materials from what was formerly regarded as communal land. And to justify possession, the priests have dug up the bones of their dead brothers from many places and planted them on the mountain! In this maneuver they have been supported by the present government although General Lung makes no boast of Buddhism.

Thus the Buddhist revival continues, while at the same time members of the Tangpu have closed a number of temples in Yunnanfu. And some anti-religious propagandists have painted in huge Chinese characters "The Great Brothel" on one of the Sishan temples!

The Yunnan army consists of about 26,000 men. Arms include fairly modern rifles, machine guns and one and two pounders. There is some conscription. The soldiers are paid regularly though little and in public deportment they are much better than in many places in China, although they do not compare favorably with the well disciplined troops of such a relatively advanced and progressive area as Kwangtung. The Yunnanese officers are quite cocky, and I received many apparently authentic accounts of their misbehavior which seems to range from merciless squeeze to claiming seignioral rights to seduce school girls. In the latter, threats to denounce the girl or some member of her family as Red are said to be employed if there is any effort to thwart a warrior's wish. And as a passing note on feminism in China, I have to report that, whereas parents used to sell their daughters to colonels and such, many girls are now

Chinese Government Railways

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From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

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The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the "Garden City of the Orient," Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the "Gate of the Yangtze River," and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the "Switzerland of China." Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

selling themselves to military or government officials, often to pay for an education.

As has frequently been mentioned, the army obtains its supplies from French sources. An unusually large arms deal was negotiated a few months ago and the goods—24 carloads of rifles, anti-aircraft guns, machine guns and ammunition—arrived while I was in Yunnanfu. Hundreds of oxcarts were commandeered without compensation to transport the munitions from the railway station to various depots.

The deal amounted to U.S.$1,450,000 and was enlivened by some rare Celestial comedy. It was negotiated by a Frenchman named M. Dedieu in U.S. currency just before the United States went off the gold standard. Just why U.S. currency was preferred to the French franc, I was unable to learn. Anyway, after the contract had been duly signed and sealed, U.S. forsook gold, and M. Dedieu doubtless suffered acute pain in many parts,—for he asked the Yunnan authorities to change the contract into French francs. They refused. M. Dedieu insisted. General Lung sent some troops into the vicinity of the place where M. Dedieu was staying. The French consul personally escorted M. Dedieu to a train. Eventually, things were evidently amicably arranged—with the contract remaining in U.S. currency, however,—for M. Dedieu returned to Yunnanfu at about the same time the munitions arrived, and for all I know he is still living happily there.

At the present rate of exchange, it will be noted that the arms deal involves over $5,000,000 in Shanghai currency, or more than $50,000,000 in Yunnan currency, while the total annual budget of Yunnan is only about $86,000,000 in the currency of the province.

Yunnan Currency at Low Ebb

Yunnan currency, as is obvious, is in a very low state and is constantly fluctuating. There is, it should be explained, two kinds of currency in circulation, the old and the new. The new currency is worth five times as much as the old, but the old still dominates. The old dollar during the past year has ranged from 12 to 18.50 for one Indo-China piastre. The last quotation I obtained was 18.30. In large part, probably the largest part, the depreciation is due to the unstable economic condition of the Yunnan, but it is definitely known that bear raids have been conducted on the currency by the branch of the Bank de l'Indochine in Yunnanfu. Thus, whenever the provincial government is able through shipments of tin or opium to establish credits in Shanghai or Hongkong, the Bank buys up these credits. Consequently the bank is able to manipulate the currency of the province as it wishes, which is invariably downward.

The reason for seeking to keep the Yunnan dollar down is evidently purely political, for trade would be better served by maintaining as favorable rate of exchange between the dollar and piastre as possible. It can only be surmised that the French think the amount of additional trade from a more favorable rate of exchange would be so small as to be unimportant compared to keeping Yunnan finances under the thumb of the Bank de l'Indochine. Because of the currency fluctuation, most contracts in the province are negotiated in piastres.

The new Yunnan currency is issued by the reorganized provincial bank, known as the New Futien Bank. It may or may not be of importance to record that this bank has one foreign "advisor," a Frenchman named M. Pihiet. He is the only foreigner now connected with the provincial government.

The Bank de l'Indochine is the only foreign bank in the province. One of its big sources of revenue is selling drafts to military men to export their savings from the province to banks elsewhere.

Yunnanfu, it may surprise the reader to learn, is not a treaty port, and foreign residence (except for missionaries) and foreign institutions (except missions) there are really illegal. The only treaty ports of Yunnan are Mengtsz, Hokow, Szemao and Tengyueh. Yunnanfu is what the Chinese call "self-opened;" really, of course, it was opened by the French because it is the most important city in the province, and institutions other than French, including the British and American consulates, followed the French there.

If and when the new Sino-French commercial treaty is ratified, Yunnanfu's position as treaty port *de facto* will be legalized. Also Chinese consulates will be allowed in Indo-China, none being allowed there now.

In addition to illegally opening Yunnanfu to foreign trade and residence, the French are violating other treaties. They have, for example, several radio receiving and sending sets in the railway zone while at the same time, as I previously pointed out, they will not allow any importation of radios for other people, including the Chinese, into the province. The French also have a dozen or so Annamese consular guards in Yunnanfu, although they are apparently purely decorative and hence of not much significance.

There are other Annamese resident in the province, and the French, following the same policy as Japan in the case of Koreans resident in China, will not allow the Annamese to become Chinese citizens. This tends, of course, to keep the Annamese and Chinese separated.

In cultural penetration, French activity is largely confined to Catholic missionaries who are not as numerous as non-French Protestant missionaries. The French also indulge in considerable entertainment of influential Chinese. Two hospitals—the Calmette and the Francais—are maintained largely to woo Chinese good will. An Annamese school is maintained which admits Chinese. Little direct propaganda is conducted by the French, probably because they regard literacy as too low to make it worth while. Havas (French official news agency) reports, which are distributed so assiduously to both foreign and Chinese newspapers in Shanghai and elsewhere in China, are not distributed to the Chinese press of Yunnanfu. Some of them are picked up by radio and posted in a few places (in French) for the benefit of foreign residents.

The French, incidentally, own very little land in Yunnanfu outside of that necessary for operation of the railway. This is further evidence of what I have pointed out before, that French activity in the province, except for the railway, has so far been far more political than economic.

About half the foreign educated element in the government are returned students from France.

Non-French cultural activity is slightly more extensive than French cultural activity. I already have cited the preponderance of non-French Protestant missionaries, but none—Catholic or Protestant—appear to be making much headway in conversions. The only estimate of results I could obtain, which was from a missionary, placed the professed Christians of both the Protestant and Catholic varieties at not more than 7,000 throughout the province. The American Y.M.C.A. has a membership of about 1,200, only 60 of whom profess Christianity. When the "Y" established itself in Yunnanfu several years ago it was denounced in the Indo-China press as a subversive "American political institution," but it has not encountered any other opposition from the French. Nor do the French appear to place any obstacles in the way of non-French Protestant missionary work.

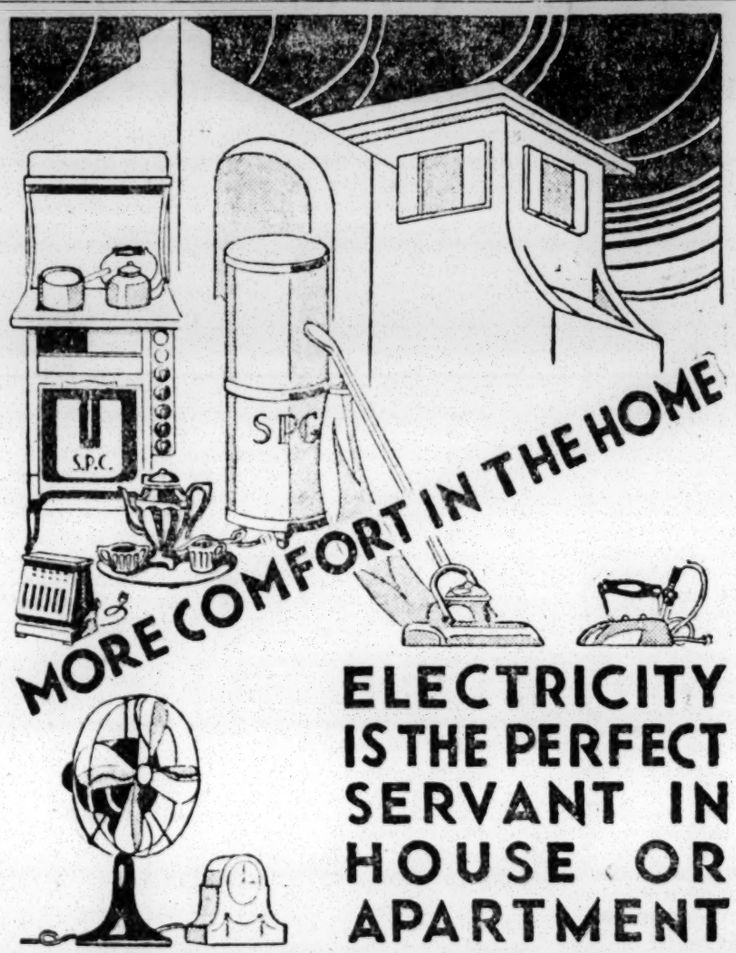
The Church Missionary Society of the Church of England operates a hospital in Yunnanfu and also engages in some educational work.

As far as the naked eye can observe, the chief activity of the British and American consulates, aside from protecting their missionary nationals, is to watch the French—which must keep them pretty busy.

(In his concluding article next week of this series, Mr. Burton will discuss under the heading of "Annexation or Strangulation?" whether Yunnan is to be eventually annexed by France, or whether the French will remain content with their present domination and the influence it gives them over the rest of China. The article will also contain some important revelations about the situation in Tibet and its bearing on Yunnan and other parts of western China.)

Nanking Railway Meets Its Obligations

According to an official announcement by the Nanking-Shanghai Railway and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, at the end of last year the total amount of their obligations was in the neighborhood of $15,000,000, but the two railways paid off a substantial amount during the last eight months. Of the creditors, the largest is the British and Chinese Corporation, while the others include suppliers of materials and railways participating in the through traffic. Under the management of Messrs. Huang Pe-tsiau and Shao-tseng Wu, managing director and associate managing director, respectively, it is learnt that the two railways paid off altogether $2,888,516.33 during the last eight months. Of this amount, the suppliers of materials got $685,095.82, nearly the full amount due them at the end of last year; the through traffic lines $476,421.14, the full amount due them for last year; and the British and Chinese Corporation, $1,726,999.37.



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Million Dollar Slump in Shanghai Exports During August

The value of exports from Shanghai in August dropped $1,165,785 over the month of July, according to the monthly returns issued by the Chinese maritime customs. The total value of exports from Shanghai in August amounted to $28,148,417 as against $39,314,202 in July. The value of exports from January 31 amounted to $214,396,877. Expressed in the customs gold units, the value of exports in August amount to 14,412,912 and for the eight months, 110,088,437.

The list of principal articles exported revealed that no general decline was experienced. Some staples were above the July figures and others below. Black tea for example, was exported last month to the extent of $943,686 as against $1,528,869 in July. On the other hand, green tea exported in August amounted to $2,854,843 as against $2,513,147. The big difference in tea exports was found in tea "not otherwise recorded," which showed a value of $892,041 in July as against $285,863 in August.

In this same category it is interesting to note that while green tea to Algeria fell off about $15,000, green tea to Morocco increased by $92,946. Morocco is China's biggest consumer of green tea. In July she took $1,352,676 worth and in August, $1,445,622,

The exports of silk declined quite sharply in August. Raw white silk exports in August amounted to $2,563,270 as against $3,118,465 in July. And raw yellow silk amounted to $530,431 in August as against $1,047,502 in July. The only gain in the silk line was made in silk and cocoons, "not otherwise recorded." Raw wild silk declined from $30,601 in July to $12,354 in August.

There was a big increase in the value of cotton yarn exported in August, the value of which amounted to $3,068,651 as against $2,136,644 in July. Drawn-thread and cross-stitch work maintained practically an even keel around the 525,000 mark, while silk embroideries went from $228,613 in July to $275,420 in August. There was a general increase in silk piece goods, artificial and mixtures of other fibres last month. Silk pongees dropped off rather sharply. The value of silk piece goods, natural, in August amounted to $800,948 as against $796,445 in July.

Hats, buntal fibre and hemp also increased. In August the total value recorded in this category amounted to $495,188 as against $44,379 in July.

Another Pirate-Chasing Cruiser Is Launched at Kiangnan Dock

The *Nien Shing*, the second and largest of the 10 Chinese Maritime Customs cruisers for suppressing pirates and smugglers now in process of construction at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, was launched at the Kaochangmiao Wharf Sept. 9. Mrs. Lawford, wife of L. H. Lawford, Commissioner of the Revenue Department of the Maritime Customs, christened the ship. At a tea party following the ceremony, Captain Chen Chao-fan vice-president of the Dock, made a short speech.

In a recent order to the Executive Yuan, the National Government fixed the construction expenses for the cruiser *Ping Hai* at $7,642,620.

The Japanese Barracks, the Anti-War Conference and the Shanghai Municipal Council

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟長泳)

THE so-called S. M. C., or the Municipal Council of the International Setlement of Shanghai, though international in name is really bureacratic in character. During the past, it was dominated by the British interests. The control of Shanghai under the S. M. C. administration in the past years was by no means satisfactory to the Chinese, nor to internationally-minded foreigners either. Up to 1925, the Chinese, who paid about 85% of the taxes, had no voice in the Council. This is a typical case of "taxation without representation." The expenditure for the Municipal orchestra and amusements of Council members (foreigners) was greater than that for the education of the Chinese. The parks and gardens in the International Settlement were all closed to the Chinese. Robberies, kidnappings, etc., were of daily occurrence and in many cases, these showed very glaringly the inefficiency of the S.M.C. policy. Within the Settlement, there was a law court, the so-called "Mixed Court," which was prepared to decide all kinds of cases, irrespective of jurisdiction; and which was really only an organ of S.M.C. police. The law applied might well have been called the "Anglo-British-Japanese-Chinese law." The words from the so-called foreign "assessors" had far more weight than that of the judges and the law. There was no appeal court. A decision once delivered by the Mixed Court was final. Such miscarriage of justice could not be found in any other place under the sun!

But, since 1925, after the May 30 Incident, as a result of "13 Demands" presented by the Chinese public organizations to the S.M.C., there has been some improvement of the situation. The numbers of the Chinese representatives to the Council was increased. The so-called Mixed Court was abolished. The Council is no longer so anxious as before to build more "extension roads" outside of the Settlement limits. Parks, gardens, etc., with the exception of the race course, have been thrown open to the Chinese, though an admission fee of 20 cents is charged, which, it must be pointed out, though small for the foreigners is high for the common Chinese to pay.

Council's Neutrality in Sino-Japanese Hostilities

But the efficiency of the S. M. C. came to a test when the Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out. Though declaring itself "neutral," the S. M. C. permitted the Japanese to land forces, ammunition, etc., in the Settlement. Furthermore, in the northern districts (North Szechuen Road) which was also under the control of S. M. C., the Council did not give protection to the Chinese. Many innocent Chinese were brutally killed by the Japanese marines, and many Chinese were missing. The Council took no action except to withdraw its police and let the invaders in full control of the district. Under such circumstances, many Chinese observers were of the opinion that the Chinese forces then fighting against the Japanese were justified to enter the Northern district of the Settlement to protect Chinese lives. At one time, the Chinese forces were quite near to the Settlement border, but the commanders of the famous 19th Route Army ordered a halt, declaring that they had no intention to bother with the Foreign Settlement. Such step was later on strongly condemned by most observers and generally considered a blunder. For, had the Chinese forces actually got control of northern district of the Settlement where the Japanese military headquarters were situated, the facilities for the transportation of Japanese landing forces, ammunition, etc., would have been greatly inconvenienced. Further, in view the fact that the S.M.C. had already withdrawn its police forces, and that the northern district (North Szechuen Extension Road) is, legally speaking, Chinese territory, the Chinese defending forces should have occupied the district at once, not only as a matter of strategy but also for protection of the Chinese lives. The action and attitude taken by the S.M.C. throughout the Sino-Japanese "War" in Shanghai 1932-3 could hardly be termed "neutral," though, at the same time, we are fully aware of the difficulties facing the S.M.C.

Story of French Neutrality Explained

The authorities of the French Muncipal Council (French Concession) also declared neutrality. The Japanese actually could not enter the French Concession to attack Nantao (Chinese territory) where the Chinese arsenal is situated. But the real story is this: At the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, the Japanese consul in Shanghai was said to have invited many "influential" Chinese in the French Concession for a "talk" with a view to enlisting their assistance whereby the Japanese troops would be able to enter the French Concession and to attack Nantao. The Japanese consul was reported to have promised the Chinese a few million dollars as "compensation" for their services. The Japanese consul was reported to have also approached the French consul in Shanghai for permission. Whether the French consul did or did not comply with the request, we, pending definite proof, would not like to say. But it is clear that the "influential" Chinese were quoted to have told the French Consul that they were not willing to be used by the Japanese, and that if the French Consul were to give permission to the Japanese to enter the French Concession to attack the Chinese territory, they (the influential Chinese) were in a position to mobilize their followers whom they claimed to be more than 100,000, to "blow up" the French Concession in 5 or 10 minutes. Being thus threatened, the French Consul finally informed the Japanese consul of his inability to give such a permission. That explains why Nantao as well as the Chinese city and Chinese arsenal were saved from the Japanese bombardments. But the S.M.C. certainly had no such courage to give a word to the Japanese not to use the Settlement as their military headquarters!

But recently there have occurred two events which are of great interest and which have much to do with the future of Shanghai and the existence of the S.M.C. They are: the building of Japanese barracks in the northern district of the International Settlement, and the holding of the Anti-War Conference in Shanghai.

The establishment of Japanese premanent barracks and of a fortified zone at Shanghai has already been explained in full in the Sept. 9 issue of the *Review*.

The purpose of the Anti-War Conference was clearly explained by a radio broadcast address by Lord Marley, the leader of the European delegates, and was reproduced in all newspapers in Shanghai. The chief delegate also explained that there is no truth in the report that the Anti-War Conference is organized by the Third International, etc. When the delegate applied for permission to hold the meeting in the French Concession, it was turned down. When the delegate made a similar attempt in the Settlement, it met the same failure. The S.M.C. answered the application that "having regard to all circumstances, the Council can not see its way to grant your application."

War Activities Connived At

The thing which interests us most is this: It goes without saying that the building of the barracks is entirely for war purposes. The barracks are at present unarmed, and of course they have the appearance of an ordinary residental building for military officials. But as the privileged visitors pointed out the barracks are built in such a form that they could be easily converted into a strong fort at a moment's notice. On the roof, there is ample space for placing a dozen anti-air guns. On the ground floor there is sufficient space to accomodate tanks, armored cars, etc. Visitors also related that there is another cellar underground which is undoubtedly used for ammunition storage. The cost of the building is more than a million yen. How could the Japanese, during these day of economic crisis at home, afford to appropriate such a large sum for such a building? Why should the Japanese spend such money for nothing? The answer is very simple. It is that the Japanese want to have a modern and well equipped fort to protect the northern district of the Settlement which the Japanese have already looked upon as the "Japanese Concession," but not an "international concession." But the strange thing is that when the barracks were to be built, there was not a single word of protest from the S.M.C. lodged with the Japanese consul in Shanghai. As a matter of fact, the S.M.C. should notify the Japanese authorities that (1) the road on which the barracks were built is a disputed terri-

tory between the Chinese and Settlement authorities, that (2) the building of barracks by the Japanese would have the very effect of complicating the negotiations between the Chinese and S.M.C. over the outside roads, and that (3) the building of the barracks would have the effect of inciting the Chinese ill-feeling, as the Chine would naturally regard the Japanese activities as military in motive in preparation for "another war" with the Chinese in future, and that (4) the S.M.C. could no longer connive at any party carrying on war activities against another, using the International Settlement as its base. The S. M. C. might point out to the Japanese authorities hundreds of other reasons why such barracks should not be built. Whether these words would have any effect, this is another question, but the duty of the S.M.C. binds the Council to lodge a strong protest with the Japanese consular and military authorities. When the protest fails to take effect, the S.M.C. is even justified to refer the case to the Consular Body in Shanghai. Such is the justifiable and "dignified" action that the S.M.C. should take. But this was not done.

Anti-War Activities Suppressed

In the matter of Anti-War activities, the S.M.C. loses no time to take high-handed steps by banning its initial meeting in Shanghai. Such activities were started by an international organization, not by the Chinese alone, and such activities in Shanghai are under the direction of a man of strong personality—Lord Marley. The sole purpose of the Conference is to arouse the interest of the people of the world and to mobilize the public opinions of the world to oppose the employment of war as an instrumentality for settlement of international disputes. The Anti-War Pact, to which all civilized nations in the world have affixed their signatures is also to oppose the war. To us, it is nothing wrong if the people gather together to uphold the spirit of the Anti-War Pact and to take steps to put the Pact into execution. If the anti-war activities are to be suppressed, it is better for us to destroy the Anti-War Pact first!

The S.M.C. may say that both the Chinese and French Concession authorities have all banned the holding of the anti-War Conference, so the Council would have to do the same. But the point is this: the French Concession did not promise to let the Japanese landing forces cross the French Concession to attack the Chinese territory in the time of crisis, certainly, the French Concession could not give permission now to any body whose activities are admittedly to oppose the Japanese war activities. But this is not the case with the S.M.C. If the S.M.C. does not permit anti-war activities to go on in the International Settlement, the Council should not permit also the "war activities" to go on in the Settlement. If the S.M.C. only suppress the anti-war activities but not the "war activities", the Council is only bowing down before "might," but not standing for justice, and in doing so is destroying its own existence.

It must be pointed out that the whole explanation is this: The present tendency is shaping toward the direction that the so-called S.M.C., which was at once dominated by the British interests, is now gradually giving way to the Japanese. This can be easily verified by the fact that Japanese representatives in the S.M.C. received during the last election campaign, the greatest number of votes from the ratepayers. This is due to the fact that the Japanese in Shanghai now combine in their efforts to challenge the British in their attempt to gain more powers in S.M.C. to control Shanghai, and apparently, the Japanese are quite successful in this.

At present the Japanese aim is to make the northern district of the Settlement a "Japanese Concession," independent of the control of S. M. C. The Japanese could easily attain their aim. The inspectors of police forces on duty in the nothern district are already almost all Japanese. The district in discussion is also assigned to the Japanese landing forces for control. But the Japanese aim is to make the British-dominated S. M. C. into a Japanese-dominated S. M. C., and the International Settlement into a "Japanese Concession." When this is reached, the Japanese would take more steps to "incorporate" more Chinese territory into the Settlement to form what they call as a "Great Shanghai." Then, Shanghai would no longer be a commercial center in the Far East, but only a "hotbed" of Japanese imperialism whereby the American and British interests in the Yangtsze Valley would be completely ruined. Let all Shanghai well-wishers keep this in mind.

Nanking, September 24, 1933.

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Hirota's Appointment Means More "Direct" Japanese Policy Towards China

(By the Review's Tokyo Correspondent)
(Translations from various Japanese Publications)

NOT a word suggestive of Ambassador Hirota's assuming the portfolio of Foreign Minister appeared in daily papers until the morning of September 14, when an extra was issued. The September 15 issue of the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi* says of the Count, "It is stated that since his return to Tokyo from Hakone summer resort, his ear trouble and the paralysis of his limbs have become worse. . . . It is learned that Count Uchida had been expressing his desire to resign since the early part of this month. And despite the Premier's repeated requests, he did not change his mind, but recommended Ambassador Hirota as his possible successor." All the other leading Japanese dailies wrote in about the same way as to the cause of Count Uchida's quitting office.

It is to be noted that despite the Premier's assurance that no fundamental change in the established national policy shall be made under the new Foreign Minister (*Jiji Shimpo, September 15*) and the press comments to a similar effect, publications meaningly suggest a new drive by him in the country's Far Eastern politics. By way of an evidence we may cite a member of the House of Peers (Viscount Okabe's) remarks appearing in the September 15 issue of the Tokyo and Osaka *Asahi*, "Newly appointed Foreign Minister Koki Hirota is the only distinguished authority on Chinese affairs;" the *Yomiuri* stated in an editorial September 15, "We expect the new Foreign Minister to exert his utmost efforts toward speedily settling up pending Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese questions, because as everybody knows he is quite well versed in affairs in China and Russia;" the *Hochi* editorially commented September 15, ". . . . especially as he has devoted half his life to the study of Chinese affairs we are quite confident he is the best successor to Uchida."

The general atmosphere indicates that the selection of Ambassador Hirota as Uchida's successor is not unpopular among the people, though, as the *Hochi* says in its Sept. 15 issue, his name is not half so widely known among the general public as Count Uchida's.

Leading Press Comments

Tokyo and Osaka Asahi, Sept. 15.—Selection of Amabassador Hirota as new Foreign Minister can be said to be a success, seen from various viewpoints. The Saito Cabinet by installing Count Uchida, who was too old to properly deal with national affairs, in the chair of Foreign Minister, has done nothing worthy of note during its 16 months' reign. The nation's uneasiness remains practically unaltered ever since the Cabinet took the reins of government. Among various lifeless policies of the Saito Government, what makes the people most disappointed is its fruitless diplomatic policy. The much-talked-of policy of "reducing the country into ashes" can never be called a constructive policy. We want to know the Government schedule with which to tide successfully over the "extraordinary time." We welcome the new Foreign Minister as a diplomat of a new type and feel something fresh in his selection.

Tokyo Nichi Nochi and the Osaka Minichi, Sept. 15—The Foreign Minister. Koki Hirota is in the Ministry for the first time, but his ability has already been recognized among his associates. It is with especially pleasant anticipation that we observe his understanding of Soviet Russia, which will likely have a salutary effect on Japan-Soviet relations.

Jiji Shimpo, Sept. 15—The people place confidence in the New Minister's sound view of the Far Eastern situations and unswerving sense of justice inborn in him. They expect him to creat a new atmosphere in place of the stale stagnant air and get the State fully prepared for the coming diplomatic crisis in 1935 and 1936. It is understood that military circles are favorably impressed with the new selection and his cooperation with them will ease his otherwise difficult path, but we hope at the same time that the new Foreign Minister is wise enough not to invite foreign contempt by suffering himself to be toyed with by the militarists.

Hochi Shimbun, Sept. 15.—Though Hirota's name is not widely diffused among the common public, yet all who know him believe the time will come in no distant future when Ambassador Hirota will give full rein to his polished ability. He has devoted half his life to the research of Chinese affairs and no one doubts his being the best successor to Count Uchida in this respect.

No More Diplomatic Hide-and-Seek in Future

Tokyo Nichi Nichi, Sept. 16.—Diplomacy is too often a game of hide-and-seek. In such cases issues are so blurred in the efforts to evade them that to laymen they present a riddle. From his past record, we know that our new Foreign Minister is far from the type of a diplomat to beat around the bush. He has already declared that his policy will be that of facing the issue squarely. His words that "the cornerstone of Japanese foreign policy is the healthy growth of Manchukuo" are more than for home consumption. It is a clear cut statement for people abroad.

Government Circles Satisfied

The unanimous opinion among high naval officers is that the new Foreign Minister is a champion of justice and fairness. He understands national defense problems and has wide experience. His diplomacy is constructive and reliable. Railway Minister, Mitsuchi (Seiyukai man) said that Hirota is the right man in the right place. Chief Secretary of the Minseito, Mr. Matsuda, said, "Mr. Hirota is fully fitted to be the Foreign Minister."

Impressions among leading members of the Upper House are generally good. They believe his ability as a diplomat to be second to none and trust that he will closely cooperate with the War and Navy Ministers and be able to tide over the crisis by means of a new form of diplomacy.—(Tokyo and Osaka papers).

Manchukuo First

Tokyo and Osaka Asahi, Sept. 15.—". . . . The most important question which requires our special endeavor is to see that the infant State of Manchukuo makes healthy growth," stated Mr. Hirota at Hayama.

Hochi, Sept. 15.—"Japan's foreign policy shall in future be centred around Manchukuo, and the peace of the Orient depends entirely on how effectively our fundamental Manchukuo policy is executed," the new Foreign Minister remarked at his official residence on Sept. 14.

Hirota's China and Soviet Policy

Tokyo Nichi Nichi and Osaka Mainichi, Sept. 15.—The new chief of the Foreign Office is expected to make a brilliant departure in Japan's foreign policy at this critical juncture in national history. He aspires after a broad and practical internationalism based on the firm ground of the Asiatic Doctrine. He hopes, during his tenure of office, to lay the foundation of Asiatic union based on economic and political cooperation among the countries of the Far East. The fact that he was a close friend of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen has made him at heart a friend of the Chinese. This fact was amply demonstrated by the private invitation extended to him by the Nationlist Government a short while ago, to come to China and meet his numerous friends there. Mr. Hirota intends to uphold the life-long insistence of the great Sun Yat-sen and strive for the development of a Great Asia by means of the formation of an economic and political bloc between China and Japan, relegating to the background for the time being the question of Manchuria.

In dealing with Soviet Russia, the new Foreign Minister will require Moscow authorities to give, for the sake of peace, a definite assurance never to conduct red propaganda in the Far East. He wishes further to restore normal friendly relations between Russia, Manchukuo and Japan. If the Soviet authorities are willing to grant Japan the economic privileges she desires, he hopes to see to it that Japan will reciprocate by giving her utmost economic support.

Daring but Steady; Rare Stuff in Japanese Officialdom

(Tokyo Nichi Nichi, Sept. 15)

The new Foreign Minister is a man of resolute personality, but that is only one side of his character, for he exercises minute care in executing business. While occupying the chair of the head of the Bureau for European Affairs under Premier Wakatsuki he formulated the plan for reestablishing a Russo-Japanese rapproachement. Later, in Moscow he unreservedly displayed diplomatic

skill for two years in the settement of various questions pending between the two countries, including the most knotty fishery issue.

Personality of Mr. Hirota—A Rare Authority on China

(By Tsugeyo Baba, Chuo Koron)

Mr. Hirota is a man of samurai-type, a patriot, and his like is rarely found among Japanese diplomats. His knightly character was manifest in him already in his teens. At the age of seventeen or eighteen while attending a middle school his patriotic spirit was greatly stimulated by the Sino-Japanese peace negotiations between Prince Ito and Li Hung-chang and the three Powers' intervention that followed. He thought that it was due to powerlessness on the part of the diplomats that the country had to part with Liaotung Peninsula, and made up his mind to become a diplomatic official. This patriotic spirit fostered while young lived ever fresh in his heart throughout his thirty years' diplomatic life still circulaees in his maure blood. His marrow is reinforced with fervent patriotic spirit, but in appearance he is a gentle, amicable diplomat. He grasps the core of an affair and passes sound, unerring judgment. His diplomatic views shine brightly in the gloom of clamorous diplomatic pros and cons.

New Foreign Minister Is a Born Diplomat

(Tokyo Asahi, Sept. 15)

The new Foreign Minister is 56 years old and his past career abounds in episodes. As one most aptly demonstrating his character we may mention the case of attempted assassination at Moscow in December 1931. At that time he represented Japan at Moscow. A diplomatic official of a certain country attempted to throw Russo-Japanese relations into critical confusion by making his stool pigeons put an end to the Ambassador's life. When the plot was brought to light and nipped in the bud, he cried as if nothing had happened. "It is a nonsense to think that the White Man could take any life." During his stay in Washington as Chancellor of the Embassy he was nicknamed "Ambassador Hirota," which fact speaks for his winning popularity among the Americans. In fact, he was looked up to among Foreign Office circles as a Minister in the making. Upon taking up the post of Ambassador at Moscow in May, 1930, succeeding Ambassador Tanaka, he caught Mr. Karahan fast by the sleeve and, presenting a number of Soviet-Japanese issues left unsettled due to Karahan's lukewarm attitude, pressed him to promptly dispose of them saying, "Do you know the mission of an Ambassador? If you continue letting matters lie in such a manner, I shall never open my mouth for any negotiations with the Moscow Government, or I may return home." After that he actually shut his mouth tight. The new Foreign Minister is thus strong in character and full of pluck, but he conceals it deep in his bosom.

Stated to Be Popular in China

The report that Koki Hirota has been appointed Foreign Minister in succession to Count Yasuya Uchida has favorably impressed all circles in Shanghai, although Chinese officialdom is withholding comment. Chinese circles do not believe that the Japanese policy toward China will be changed with the resignation of the Foreign Minister. Mr. Hirota visited China soon after the Chinese Revolution, and was closely associated with Wang Chao-ming, General Chiang Kai-shek and the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. General Chiang and Mr. Wang are favorably impressed with Mr. Hirota. Many Chinese officials believe that Mr. Hirota will adopt a clear cut policy.—(Tokyo *Nichi Nichi*, Sept. 15).

Three hours after extras announced the appointment of Koki Hirota to succeed Count Uchida, a dispatch reached our office from Shanghai declaring that all circles of China are well impressed with the change made at Kasumigaseki. The wire shows that Chinese leaders knew about the new appointment before many people in Japan.—(Osaka *Mainichi*).

U. of Nanking Issues Bulletin on China's Climate

The Climate Regions of China are discussed by B. Burgoyne Chapman in a bulletin issued by the College of Agriculture and Forestry (University of Nanking). There are 78 pages of data replete with tables and maps. This study of China's climate has been made as part of the greater problem of land utilization. It is mentioned in the course of the brochure that the data concerning Chinese climate are notoriously inadequate and fortuitous in distribution.

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Ezra Brothers Sentenced to Twelve Years' Imprisonment

Judah and Isaac Ezra were sentenced in San Francisco Sept. 23 to twelve years' imprisonment and their associates to lesser terms for their complicity in the Shanghai narcotic case. Immediately after sentences were passed, Mrs. Judah Ezra said she would file an action for divorce within ten days and upon the granting of an interlocutory decree would sail for Shanghai. In charging the Ezras in July, the District Attorney said that the prisoners had sent to San Francisco eight shipments of narcotics valued at $1,500,000. The ninth shipment was the one which gave the brothers away, as the consignment was found concealed in oil barrels on the Japanese liner *Asama Maru*. Another method used was to extract part of the milk in tins, introduce the narcotics, and then seal the tins again. In addition to the terms in the Federal prison, the Ezra brothers must pay fines of G.$12,000 each before they are released.

Geneva Opium Information Bureau Expenses Paid by Americans

The Anti-Opium Information Bureau at Geneva in a recent circular stated that from August 1, 1928, to July 31, 1932, it operated thanks to the generous support which it received from the late Charles Kittredge Crane, of Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. This fact was not made public during his lifetime, at his own request. From August 1, 1932, to July 31, 1933, the bureau has been able to continue owing to the same generous financial support extended to it by Z. Marshall Crane and Mrs. Zenas Crane, of Dalton, Massachusetts, U.S.A. The Bureau enters its sixth year of service with the sum of $1,000 per annum, guaranteed for two years by Z. Marshall Crane and Mrs. Zenas Crane, on condition of the bureau being able to obtain the balance necessary for carrying on. A legacy of $5,000 to the bureau, and a personal bequest of $1,000 to A. E. Blanco, left by the late C. K. Crane, will, when received, be used for meeting the bureau's expenses.

The Council of the League of Nations met in private session at Geneva, Sept. 22. China was represented by Dr. Wellington Koo. During this session administrative and budgetary questions were discussed. The public session began half an hour later and dealt among other things with the report of the advisory committee on opium. Dr. Wellington Koo approved the opium report. He said that China was determined to cope effectively with the opium menace and the problem of traffic in dangerous narcotic drugs.

According to statistics compiled by the National Opium Suppression Commission, at Nanking the postal authorities during 1932 confiscated 844,474.95 grams of opium, 183,170 grams of morphine, 37 grams of heroin, 105 grams of heroin alkaloids and 227,146 grams of narcotic pills. The seizures were made in twenty provinces.

The United States Department has authorized Hugh Wilson, U. S. Minister to Berne to participate in the deliberations before the League of Nations concerning the choice of new members for the Permanent Central Bureau of Opium Control.

Nanking Government Plans Financial Readjustment and Retrenchment

Definite plans for the financial readjustment of the country, according to information from Nanking, contemplate the formation of three financial districts, namely the North China District, the Yangtsze River District and the South-west District. Each district will be placed under the charge of a special commissioner appointed by the Government. The commissioners are to be responsible for drafting plans for financial readjustment in their respective districts, it is said. Chen Chia-tung will be Commissioner of the Yangtsze District and Wang Chang-wu for the North China District.

The *Shun Pao* comments in connection with the adoption of a retrenchment policy by the Government:—"How the Chinese Government employs superfluous officials can never be imagined by students of politics who are not acquainted with conditions in China. Most of the officials employed are unnecessary and actually have nothing to do except wander around in the office every day until the clock strikes five. Under present financial conditions the Government cannot continue such squandering. The abolition of superfluous organizations will not affect the efficiency of the Government. Since the establishment of such organizations was not prompted by any sense of necessity, their abolition will naturally entail no inconvenience. On the contrary, the abolition of such organizations will help to speed up matters in the Government because much red-tape will be avoided."

Germany Would Cut Off Manchurian Supplies —Buy Hungarian Instead

German politicians are pressing on Hungary the idea of stopping the cultivation of wheat on the huge plains in that country and instead growing soya beans, oil seeds generally, selling them in Germany, and thus making the latter country practically independent of Manchuria for supplies.

Five persons accused of setting fire to the Reichstag building half a year ago are on trial at Leipzig.

All German newspaper correspondents in Russia were ordered to leave Soviet territory within three days from Sept. 26. This action was taken as a sequel to the arrest of the Russian journalists, Mme. Lili Kith, the Berlin correspondent of *Moscow Izvestia*, and M. Bespalov, the Berlin correspondent of the *Tass* Agency, at Leipzig on Sept. 22.

Peiping Journal Discusses Government Attitude Vis-a-vis Students

The Peiping *Hua Pei Jih Pao* comments:—"In view of the deplorable lack of discipline among the students in recent years, all thinking persons will sympathize with the efforts of the Government to reorganize the schools and place them on a sound basis, but sometimes one cannot but feel that many of the plans of the Government in this connection do not attack the problem in a fundamental manner. Admission to the government service should be by competitive examination rather than through political influence, as has been the case during the last two decades. On the other hand, university students should realize the paucity of talent in China and strive to prepare themselves to fill this need."

Hitch Occurs in Negotiation on Factory Inspection

In connection with the negotiations regarding regulation for of factory inspection in Shanghai, Stirling Fessenden, secretary-general of the Municipal Council, and O. K. Yui, chief secretary of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, have failed to agree on the question of administrative control over the proposed joint inspectorate. Mr. Fessenden is of the opinion that the power should be vested in the Municipal Council while Mr. Yui maintains that it should rest with the Chinese government as part of Chinese sovereignty.

A Supposed Korean Stowaway Proves to Be an American Citizen

An amusing incident occurred with a stowaway who was found on the Dollar liner *President McKinley*, on the last trip across the Pacific, two days out from Yokohama. The stowaway was apparently a Korean (hence under Japanese jurisdiction) so the captain of the *McKinley*, instead of taking the man on to Honolulu to be returned to Japan from there, hailed the *President Lincoln* (Japan-bound) and tranferred the supposed Korean to the latter vessel to be taken to Japan. When the man arrived in Yokohama it was discovered to be an American citizen, evidently born in the Hawaiian Islands, and so he was in the end sent on to Yokohama after all, as a deportee.

Central Bank of China Examination Discloses Adequate Reserves

The supervisory committee of the Bank of China announces that the total amount of dollar notes and subsidiary coin notes in circulation is $52,564,546.00, The reserves consist of cash $47,082,516.00 (of the above sum $42,778,524.00 is kept in Shanghai Office, the balance $2,512,666.00 is kept in Branches and Sub-branches, $1,791,326.00 is kept in Local Banks), and securities, $10,454,000.00 making a total of $57,536,516.00. Total amount of customs gold unit notes in circulation is C.G.U.417,269.40 against which an equal amount of gold bars is kept in the Shanghai office.

Cantonese Continue to Press for Postponement of Fifth National Congress

The standing committee of the C. E. C. discussed the postponement of the 5th National Congress at its meeting Sept. 21, but reserved the subject for further consideration at a later meeting.

Commenting on the latest reports from the south that the various C.E.C. members at Canton are giving concrete support to the proposal for the postponement of the convocation of the 5th National Congress of Kuomintang Delegates as well as for a public announcement by the Central authorities as to the employment of the proceedsof the American Wheat and Cotton Loan, the *China Times* says the ultimate solution of these two pressing problems will depend on the direction in which the attitude and policy of the South-western authorities vis-a-vis the Central authorities will be reorientated. The journal approves of the decision of the Central Government to leave the question concerning the convocation of the 5th National Congress of Party Delegates to be settled by the Standing Committee of the C. E. C., and to entrust the enlarged National Economic Council with the task of settling all problems concerning the employment of the American Wheat and Cotton Loan. However, it observes, the situation is not so simple as it might appear.

It is reliably learned that General Chen Chi-tang has decided to call a joint conference of military and Party leaders at Canton in the near future to discuss what attitude the Southwest should adopt towards the existing internal political situation.

Chow Lu and Tang Tse-ju, standing members of the South-west Political Council, returned to Canton end of last week from a visit to Hongkong.

Foreign Assistance to Construct Whampoa Harbor?

A recent Hongkong message stated that a certain foreign consul in Canton has approached General Chen Chi-tang with an offer of assistance to construct Whampoa Harbor in accordance with the scheme worked out by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The consul said that his country would be willing to advance as much as $60,000,000 to finance the project.

Sixteen graduates of the Whampoa Naval Academy were transferred to the "runaway" cruisers, *Haichi*, *Haishen* and *Chaoho*, at Canton Sept. 24, for further training.

A new bridge over the Canton river is to be constructed, the span linking Niukusha with Shihweitang, at the terminus of the Canton-Samshui railway. The bridge will be 1,800 feet in length and will cost about $500,000. The contract for its construction has been awarded to an American concern.

Instructions have been given to all country magistrates to supervise the execution of Canton's three-year plan in regard to education, the opening of new highways and the improvement of farming.

"Blue Shirt" Scare Continues in Canton

Stringent martial law is being enforced in Canton Numerous raids have recently been made on suspected Fascist head- quarters. A rigid search of all hotels, restaurants and school dormitories is being carried out every evening. Even beggars are being taken into custody by the authorities. Up to Sept. 25 about twenty suspects had been arrested, some of whom are reported to have already been executed. Commander Ho Yi-liu, commanding the gunboat *Kiangta*, was arrested on suspicion of being affiliated with the Blue Shirt organization in Shanghai. Chen Ping-chang, a former regimental commander in the Fukien provincial army, was among those arrested; his fate is unknown.

"Buy Chinese" Emporium Opened in Shanghai Suburb

A "Buy Chinese" movement, sponsored by the First Special District Citizens' Federation and the Association of Chinese Domestic Goods Manufacturers, has been responsible for a big emporium at the Small West Gate, Nantao (Shanghai suburb), held during the week. Miss Butterfly Wu, known as "1933 Chinese Movie Queen," was one of the attractions at the opening day. One hundred and seventy-six manufacturers are participating; there is a total of 240 booths. Prominent factories participating in the movement include Opel Electric Company, San Yue Zue Towel Factory, Kuan Sen Yuen confectionery, Tsuan Hwa Wool Factory and others.

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Shanghai to Have National Air Port-of-Entry

Plans are on foot to remodel the Lungwha Airfield near Shanghai and enlarge it to 2,400 feet by 3,000 feet, so as to provide facilities for taking off and landing both by land and by water. The enlarged field will skirt the Whangpoo and is to be known officially as the "China National Air Port-of-Entry." Henry Killam Murphy has prepared the plans. The project calls for the expenditure of about two million dollars.

Seven fighting airplanes, purchased by the Kwangtung Provincial Government, arrived in Canton via Hongkong Sept. 20.

The second batch of eight military planes purchased by General Chen Chi-tang in Europe has also arrived in Canton. More planes ordered by Canton are said to be on their way.

Aviation Day was celebrated in Canton, September 20 by a demonstration by 72 airpanes of the Canton air force and 12 planes from Kwangsi. In spite of rain the planes performed various stunts and there were hair-raising moments. Speeches were made by Lieutenant-Genera Huang Kwang-jui, commandant of the Canton air force and other guests.

Aviation Makes Great Progress in Kwangsi

The work on the expansion of the Nanchang airdrome was completed during the week.

The Aviation Bureau of the Fourth Group Army in Kwangsi now boasts a fleet of more than forty airplanes and a hundred well-trained pilots. Aside from these machines the Kwangsi authorities have purchased a large quantity of military pursuit planes and bombers which are on the way to China from Europe. Kwangsi is also manufacturing its own airplanes. Aside from the motor, which has to be purchased from abroad, all other parts of the plane are made of home products.

Li Ching-chung, manager of the Eurasia Aviation Company, departed from Shanghai for Tachen, in Sinkiang, end of last week, to make arrangements for a through air service between China and Europe.

The airmail service maintained by the Manchukuo Aviation Co. has been extended to Jehol Province.

The China National Aviation Corporation is proceeding with its plans for the establishment of a new airway connecting Chungking (Szechuan) with Yunnanfu (Yunnan).

The naming ceremony for the airplane, *Chekiang National Salvation*, which was purchased with funds contributed by the people of Chekiang, was formally held at Hangchow, Sept. 21.

Sun Tung-kang, China's pioneer flier, is continuing his tour of China. At Hankow he was entertained at Chungshan Park. He took off from Hankow for Changsha Sept. 24.

In a recent telegram to the China National Aviation Corporation, Wang Chai-lieh, Chairman of the Kweichow Provincial Government, reported that the airdromes at Kweiyang and Pingyuan have been completed and are ready for use.

Szechuen and Hunan have joined the Southwest Commercial Aviation Company. As a result the capital of the company will be increased from $1,100,000 to $2,000,000. The increase of capital is made necessary because of the extension of proposed lines to more remote provinces.

Repairs to the airplane *Kiang Chiao*, on which Colonels Chen Wen-lin and Pan Ting-hsin of the Naval Ministry are touring the country, were completed end of last week. The flyers have in the meantime resumed their journey to the North.

Lindberghs May Visit China Again

Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh took off from Helsingfors, Finland Sept. 20 enroute to Leningrad. Colonel Lindbergh is reported to have communicated with the Pan-American Airways concerning another and possibly final survey of the extreme Western end of the North Pacific air route. In this event, he might fly to the Siberian coast thence Southward to China.

Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh were given an enthusiastic reception in Leningrad, Sept. 22, where they landed from Helsingfor. The Lindberghs were scheduled to fly later to Lisbon and the Azores.

A chain of lighthouses and beacons, 2600 kilometers long, is being built along Siberian Air routes so as to permit night flying along the busiest sections of the existing lines. This work has been completed on the Irkutsk-Krashoyarsk section.

The first air-mail from London to Rangoon left Croydon Sept. 23 and is scheduled to reach Burma on October 1.

The National Aeronautical Association Sept. 21 declared the Polish balloon to be the winner of the Gordon Bennett trophy. The distance travelled by the winning balloon was 846 miles.

Trans-Pacific Air Service Is Planned

Allan Hugh, Advisor to the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, at Akron, Ohio, is reported to have declared that the Corporation is making preparations for the inauguration of a regular trans-Pacific airship line between San Francisco and the Philippine Islands, via Hawaii.

The French Aviation Minister, M. Pierre Cot, visited the airport at Moscow Sept. 19. Later he and his party visited an aviation plant in the outskirts of Moscow, and the Academy of Aviation.

After seven hours' flight the pilot Levanevsky, who several weeks ago rescued Mattern who had stranded in Anadyr, landed successfully in Zhigansk on the Lena river, Sept. 17.

Air Disasters in Poland, United States and Japan

A tragic accident befell a Polish airplane near Cheboksary, involving the death of the pilot, last week. The assistant to the director of civil aviation, at Warsaw M. Piontkovsky, and the general secretary of the Polish aeroclub, M. Kvetzinsky, will shortly fly a 3-seater Fokker plane to Moscow to express their gratitude to the Soviet Government for aid rendered to the ill-fated Polish aviator and his companions.

Captain Wiley Post, American airman, was seriously injured Sept. 21 when he crashed while taking off from Monroe Airport, Illinois.

Two naval flying officers were killed and a bluejacket was seriously injured in the neighborhood of Itsukushima in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan, Sept. 11. Two planes which took off from the aircraft carrier *Ryujo* were passing over Itsukushima when one of the machines plunged into the sea about 50 meters from the coast.

Two military planes crashed during the night of Sept. 19 in the mountainous district of Shizuoka prefecture, Japan, with the result that two pilots were killed.

One civilian aviator was fatally injured and another was badly hurt when an airplane crashed on the outskirts of Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, Sept. 13.

Russian Stratosphere Attempt Ends in Disaster

The world's largest stratosphere balloon, the "U.S.S.R.," filled with a hundred thousand cubic feet of hydrogen, failed in its attempt at Moscow Sept. 24 to beat the record of Professor Auguste Piccard. The balloon was ripped open while being removed from the spot where it landed. The "U.S.S.R." has been abandoned, beyond repair.

British to Train Aviators at Hongkong

Having been prompted by the latest activities of the American aviation interests in South China, the British interested circles have drawn up a plan fostering aviation with Hongkong as a center. As the first step of their program, it is stated that a flying school for the training of aviators and mechanics will be established in the airdrome at Hongkong.

British Appoint Air Attache to China

Wing Commander R. P. Willock has been appointed British Air Attache to China, He will sail from England end of October 1. The creation of this new post was the result of recommendations by the former British Minister to China, Sir Miles Lampson.

Joseph Unshliht has been appointed the head of the Board of Civil Aviation of the Soviets. This post was held previously by M. Colzman who fell victim to an air accident near Moscow recently.

Vicomte Sibour, who flew to China a few years ago and stayed for some time at the French Legation in Peiping, took off from Cannes, France, September 24, on another flight to China.

Well-Known Ex-Kuomintang Leader Dies at Hongkong

The death occurred at Hongkong on the morning of Sept. 22 of General Chen Chiung-ming, former governor of Kwangtung, aged 57. He died of enteric fever. He is survived by his mother, wife, three sons and five daughters. The deceased General was born at Haifeng, Kwangtung, in 1875. He was Tutuh (Military governor) of Kwangtung in 1912-1913. Taking part in the 2nd Revolution against Yuan Shih-kai, he led an expedition to Fukien to assist the Constitutionalists in the campaign against the Peking Government. He was appointed Civil Governor of Kwangtung and Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Forces in 1921 but was dismissed from both offices by Dr. Sun Yat-sen for disobedience to orders. In retaliation, he staged a revolt against Dr. Sun and drove the latter and his associates out of Canton in the summer of 1922. But he was ousted from Canton six months later by Dr. Sun's forces and had to retreat to his stronghold at Waichow, where he was finally defeated by General Chiang Kai-shek in 1924. Since then he has been living in retirement at Hongkong.

The late Gen. Chen Chiung-ming

Japanese Cotton Exports to China Increased 12,529,000 Sq. Yd. in July

Japan's export of cotton goods during August totalled 191,380,000 square yards as against 165,723,000 square yards during July according to figures compiled by the Japanese Spinners' Association Sept. 14. Export of cotton stuffs to China during August were 27,405,000 square yards, which showed an increase of 12,529,000 square yards. Exports to the Netherlands East Indies were 38,588,000 square yards showing an increase of 3,476,000 square yards. A slight decrease was recorded in exports to Hongkong and British India during August.

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American Sales to Japan Showed Increase in June

Combined exports and imports from the United States to the Far East for June, 1933, totaled U.S.$53,247,000 as compared with U.S.$51,375,000 for the preceding month, a gain of U.S.$1,472,000, which affected only imports, says a recent report issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Sales to Japan, one of the two countries showing an increase, advanced from U.S.$6,635,000 to U.S.$7,720,000. Exports to China decreased from U.S.$5,068,000 to U.S.$4,610,000.

Swedish Prince Visits American-Far Eastern Match Factory in Shanghai

Prince Carl of Sweden while in Shanghai visited the American-Far Eastern Match Co. located on Soochow creek, organized at the close of 1931, before which the factory had been operated on behalf of the Swedish Export & Import Co., a company entirely owned by the Swedish Match Co. The plant was wholly built by Swedish engineers and mechanics and equipped with Swedish machinery, and though since 1931 the works have been controlled by an American corporation, Swedish interests have been maintained.

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Fresh Troubles Break Out in Sinkiang

The situation in Sinkiang which has lately shown signs of improvement following arrival of Dr. Lo Wen-kan, the Government's High Commissioner, at Tihua, is now taking a turn for the worse and fresh troubles have broken out in that province, according to reports received at Nanking during the week. The reports state that Gen. Ma Chung-ying, the Mohammedan rival of Gen. Sheng Shih-tsai in Sinkiang, carried out a fresh but unsuccessful coup d'etat against the Sinkiang authorities, in which Gen. Sheng and Gen. Liu Wen-lung, Chairman of Sinkiang, narrowly escaped capture or death at the hands of their own mutinous bodygaurd. When Gen. Sheng and Gen. Liu were on their way to Turfan to meet Gen. Ma Chung-ying about two weeks ago to settle their differences, the reports relate, Gen. Ma's representatives, Yao Chih-ping and Chang Ya-shao, incited a mutiny among the bodyguard of the two Sinkiang heads which was soon discovered and nipped at the bud. As a consequence, Gen. Ma's two representatives were at once arrested and taken to Tihua. This deplorable incident is reported to have further estranged the relations between Gen. Ma and the Tihua Authorities and precipitated a fresh outbreak of civil war in Sinkiang. In the south of Sinkiang, an abortive attempt has been made by rebellious Mohammedans to capture the strategic city of Kashgar. A force of 3,000 rebels is reported to have been annihilated by General Sheng's troops.

Indicative of the seriousness of the situation in Sinkiang, the telegraphic communication between Tihua and Hami has been interrupted since Sept. 21. Eurasia's planes are now only able to go as far as Hami. While the reason for this interruption is still uncertain, reports are current that Gen. Ma Chung-ying has started a new revolt in Sinkiang. Meanwhile communication between Sinkiang and Suiyuan has also been cut off.

On Sept. 22, the Government received a telegram from Gen. Sheng Shih-tsai, Defense Commissioner of Sinkiang reporting the resumption of military sctivities by the Mohammedan General Ma Chung-ying. Gen. Sheng declared that Gen. Ma was not sincere in accepting the Government's appointment as his troops have never been withdrawn to their assigned area. He stated that in order to uphold the authority of the Government, he has ordered an attack on the rebellious Mohammedaan leader. Upon reciept of the telegram, the Govenment dispatched an urgent order to the warring generals enjoining them to suspend their hostitle activities at once.

In view of the complicated situation in Sinkiang, the Central Political Council has approved the recommendation of Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, to increase the membership of Sinkiang Provincial Government from nine to thirteeen. The new members, including Gen. Ma Chung-yin, were officially appointed at a meeting of the Executive Yuan concurrent on Sept. 26. Gen. Sheng Shih-tsai is confirmed in his post as Border Defense Commissioner of Sinkiang, while Gen. Liu Wen-lung, as Chairman of Sinkiang Provancial Government.

Dr. Lo Wen-kan left Tihua for Semiryetchensk via Tacheng in north-west Sinkiang on the 17th and reached that city on Sept. 24. He is waiting there to meet Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Ambassador to Soviet Russia, who is now on his way to the Soviet border. According to information from diplomatic sources, one of the most important issues to be discussed between Dr. Lo and Dr. Yen will be the abolition of the secret agreement concluded between Gen. Chin Shu-jen, ousted Chairman of Sinkiang, and Soviet Russia. The Central Government is determined to nullify the document, as it never received the sanction of the Government. It is learned that the two Chinese diplomats will meet at the Chinese Consulate at Semirechensk in Russia. The outbreak of new disturbances in Sinkiang is reported to have greatly upset Dr. Lo's plans. If war spreads, Dr. Lo would not go back to Tihua, but return to Nanking by way of Soviet Russia.

According to a latest telegram from Tihua on Sept. 25, the disputes between Generals Sheng Shih-tsai and Ma Chung-ying have been settled through the mediation of Dr. Lo. It is said that both sides have stopped further military activities and Gen. Ma has agreed to place his office under the control of the Sinkiang Provincial Government.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking announced on Sept. 21 the appointment of Wu Ai-chen as Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for the Sinkiang Border. Mr. Wu is at present in Sinkiang. The Ministry also gazzetted on the same day the appointment of Kwang Lu as Consul-General at Tashkent, Russia.

To foster closer relations with the Central Government, the Mohammedan Princes and Dukes sumbitted on Sept. 18 a petition to the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee for the establishment of a Mohammedan Office at the Capital. Measures for the organization of the proposed office have been formulated by Tang Ko-san, Chu Ming-shan and Wu Hao-ling. It is understood that the Committee has considered the petition and decided to request Dr. Lo Wen-kan, who is now in Sinkiang, to ascertain the views of the Mohammedan princes and dukes towards these measures before submitting them to the Central Government for approval.

Dalai Lama Denies Invasion of Yunnan

The Dalai Lama, bellicose religious ruler of Tibet, has sent a telegram to Kung-Chio-Chung-Li, his resident representative in China, who arrived at Nanking from Peiping on Sept. 22, denying that the Tibetans are involved in the present disturbances in north-west Yunnan. The Tibetan chieftain said that the men who attacked Chungtien in Yunnan were bandits and had no political background. He disclaimed any intention that Tibetans are planning an invasion of Yunnan. In an interview with press men, Mr. Kung-Chio-Chung-Li said that the mountainous regions along the Yunnan-Sikong border have become the rendezvous of bandits who have no political motives but aim at plundering and robbing the inhabitants. The occupation of Chungtien by the bandits should therefore not be regarded as a Tibetan invasion. He further stated that he just received a telegram from the Dalai Lama, recommending that the Government should dispatch a high commissioner to Sikong to settle the Sikong-Tibet dispute. Recent telegrams from Yunnan received at Nanking confirmed the occupation of Chungtien by the a force of 5,000 Tibetans in the latter part of August. Gen. Lung Yun, Chairman of Yunnan, upon learning of the outbreak, has dispatched an Independent Battalion to Chungtien to launch a counter-attack against the Tibetans, assisted by a squadron of airplanes. The invading Tibetans are reported to have been suppressed.

Chinese Educational Cinematographic Society Organized in Shanghai

To assist in the development of mass education in China, a group of Chinese educational leaders has recently organized a National Educational Cinematographic Society of China with head office at Nanking. The Shanghai Branch of the Society was opened Sunday, Sept. 17, following a brief ceremony held at the Nanking Theatre which is co-operating with the organization in the new educational enterprise. Y. Y. Phen, better known as Pan Kung-chien, Commissioner of Education of Shanghai Municipality, presided at the ceremony and spoke on the importance of the cinema as a means of spreading education among the masses of the people. Following the ceremony, ten reels of Ufa Educational films were shown to the audience, consisting chiefly of local school teachers and newspaper representatives. It is understood that the Cinematographic Society of China has made arrangements with the International Educational Cinematographic Institute of Rome, as well as film distributors abroad and in China, to supply educational films to be shown in Chinese schools. Plans have also been made to establish children's theaters and adult theaters in various localties throughout the country. For the present, the experiment will confined to Shanghai and later extended to the interior districts.

Ministry of Industry Says Chinese Products Should Not Use English on Labels

No Chinese product should be permitted to have directions or explanations in English except those intended for export, a recent order issued by the Ministry of Industry states. The order points out that, hitherto, most Chinese products have covers printed in the English language or with English explanations and directions, while the Chinese language has been much neglected. This, it is argued, encourages the sale of foreign products on the Chinese market, for it is difficult to differentiate between Chinese and foreign products since they have the same appearance and language.

Ralph W. Peters Is Appointed Receiver for United Theaters, Inc.

A petition for the appointment of a receiver to manage and control the United Theaters, Incorporated, operating the three theaters, the Grand, Cathay and the Carlton, was granted by Judge Milton D. Purdy in the United States Court for China Sept. 20. In outlining to the court the state of affairs of the company, Dr. Geo. Sellett, attorney for a group of Chinese stockholders, said that only $1,917,000 of the authorised capital stock of $3,000,000. was actually paid up, the remainder being held by Grant Mark who promoted the company and who controls the land upon which the Grand Theater is erected.

The company was organized for the purpose of showing and dealing in motion pictures. Various contracts were made by the company. They built what it now called the Grand Theater on 11 mow of property at a cost of $1,100,000 approximately. They control the Cathay Theater, which represents an approximate investment of $450,000, the theater also being on leased land. The company has also acquired and controls other interests including a number of Chinese theaters. The company required Tls. 3,000,000 capital to operate on the large scale they had been doing and the capital of less than Tls. 2,000,000 had proved insufficient, hence the difficulties for the past several months. The total amount of suits and liens is $750,000 or about Tls. 535,000; there are also other obligations and suits against the company which had not been filed amounting to approximately Tls. 500,000. However, according to the statement made by Dr. Sellett, the value of the company's assets is Tls. 1,200,000 in excess of its obligations. The Grand Theater alone made a profit between $20,000 and $25,000 a month and the Cathay brought in about $5,000 a month, Dr. Sellet said. Dr. Sellett insisted that by efficient management the company could easily liquidate its obligations and give the stockholders ample protection within two or three years. He therefore insisted upon the appointment of a receiver by the Court in order to assure efficient management in future.

After the question of a receivership had been decided upon by the Court an argument arose over the actual receiver to be appointed. Dr. Sellett, acting on behalf of a group of Chinese shareholders, including Lo Kan, Ko Leong-ho and twelve others, recommended Ralph W. Peters of Haskins and Sells, certified public accountants, as receiver. The name of H. F. Payne was also suggested, but was rejected on the ground that Mr. Payne was associated with the promoters of the theater group in other enterprises.

$82,000 for a Hospital, or a Gambling House?

Charged in the District Court in the French Concession last week on complaint of M. Wong with having, in collusion with one Dr. Biza, who has since left Shanghai for Austria, with having secured $100,000 with which to build a hospital, Dr. Soibousek at first denied the charge, said he had never received any amount of money from the complainant and that the charge was fabricated. He later admitted that he had received $82,000 from complainant for assistance he and Dr. Biza had given Wong in establishing a roulette gambling house in the French Concession, and not for a hospital. This remark caused plaintiff's counsel to make a strong protest.

Provincial Budgets Approved by Political Council

The following budgets for the 21st fiscal year (1932-1933) have been approved by the Central Political Council and the Directorate-General of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics and have been referred by the Council to the Legislative Yuan for examination:

Honan Provincial Government	$ 10,126,658
Anhwei Provincial Government	9,839,139
Hupeh Provincial Government	18,381,049
Hopei Provincial Government	23,224,778
Kwangsi Provincial Government	13,243,295
Nanking Municipality	11,774,125
Greater Shanghai Municipality	9,819,084
Tsingtao Municipality	5,436,818
Peiping Municipality	4,570,042
Administrative Office for Weihaiwei	466,512

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Although for fifty years this formula has been the accepted specific for anaemia (blood impoverishment) any new test by the medical profession has its value. The latest tests of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were made on the Group System. A qualified practising physician selected twelve patients eleven of whom were known to be suffering in varying degrees from blood impoverishment. In each case preliminary blood examinations were made including the twelfth case which was a normal one. After four weeks treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills blood tests were again taken.

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In the course of his report the doctor conducting the tests stated: "I would not have believed the results possible had I not made the actual blood examinations myself." These tests amply prove that

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Improve the Blood Count

Increase the Haemoglobin

NOTE: *Any medical practitioner interested in the above tests can obtain detailed data with exact figures of each of the twelve cases from the Head Office, Dr. Williams Medicine Co., 255 Bay Street, Toronto, Canada.*

THE PAN-PACIFIC CULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Has reprinted for general distribution in pamphlet form the treatice by the late B. H. Chamberlain, Emeritus Professor of Japanese and Philology at the Imperial University of Tokyo, entitled,

"THE CREATION OF A NEW RELIGION"

The pamphlet contains in its 10 pages a complete exposition and analysis of Shintoism and Empire-worship, regarding which the world is now beginning to hear so much along with the so-called doctrines of Pan-Asianism and Asiatic Monroe Doctrine.

Price, including postage, 30-cents a copy. Orders sent to *The China Weekly Review* will be forwarded to the publishers for execution immediately.

N. E. C. to Supervise National Projects

The Central Political Council September 20 approved regulations governing the organization of the functions of the National Economic Council. These regulations were referred to the Legislative Yuan for examination. The functions of the Council include: the examination of proposals and plans concerning national economic construction and development projects; the examination, as well as the fixing, of funds for economic construction and development projects; and the direct supervision as well as the execution of national economic construction and development of plans and projects already decided upon.

The membership of the Council is under consideration by President Wang Ching-wei, President Sun Fo and Minister T. V. Soong, members of its Standing Committee. The National Government will be petitioned to specially appoint various commercial and industrial leaders in Shanghai and other parts of the country as members of the Council.

The revised Regulations governing the organization of the National Economic Council,which is to be formally inaugurated Oct. 1, provide that the Council shall have an appropriate number of members to be appointed by the National Government. The Ministers of Interior, Finance, Railways, Commuications, Industry and Education and the heads of other Central Government organs concerned with economic reconstruction shall be *ex officio* members of the Council. The Council is to have a Chief Secretary, from 4 to 6 secretaries and from 4 to 8 technical experts. In case of necessity, the Council may secure the services of advisers or specialists and establish various technical committees to study technical problems.

The Nanking *Central Daily News* comments:—"The Government should form a financial organ to extend credit to farmers at very low interest or no interest at all so as to enable them to develop their land. They nowadays have to look to pawn-shops and professional money-lenders for money to develop their land. As these people charge very high interest, the farmers are unwilling to borrow form them and, as a result, run short of capital in developing their farms."

Kuo Chun-tao, Vice-Minister of Industry, intimated recently that all questions concerning the establishment of the Central Iron and Steel Works will be decided by the National Economic Council. The works, when established, will be placed under the management of the Council.

The Ministry of Industry is arranging for the exploitation of the coal deposits in Pingsiang and neighboring districts, in western Kiangsi, with the collaboration of the German firm, Gutehoffnungshuette.

Dr. Li Shih-tseng, member of the C.S.C., speaking at the weekly memorial service at Central Party Headquarters Sept. 25, dwelt at length upon the paramount importance of rural rehabilitation. He said that China being essentially an agricultural country, the question of rural development should be one of the first to be tackled by the Government.

The first batch of American cotton, about 10,000 bales, is expected to arrive in Shanghai Sept. 26.

Chiang Kia-ngau Denies Cotton Negotiations With Japanese

Considerable has been published here and in Japan recently concerning efforts which are said to have been made by Chang Kia-ngau, governor of the Bank of China, allegedly on behalf of the National Government, to get the Japanese Cotton Spinners Association to purchase cotton imported to China under the terms of the American cotton and wheat loan. Mr. Chang has denied the report several times, to which denial T. Funatsu, director general of the Japanese Cotton Mill-owners' Association in China, added the weight of a confirmatory denial. However, it is interesting to note in this connection that the Bank of China has a branch in Japan and that Mr. Chang was in Yokohama recently when T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, passed through on his trip from Europe via America. According to reports in the Japanese papers he was trying to arrange a conference between T. V. Soong and Japanese financiers and officials, but Mr. Soong refused to leave the boat and did not see any of them. It was recently reported that the bankers of the Chekiang banking group, of which Mr. Chang is the leader, have been trying to patch up the troubles between China and Japan, ostensibly with a view to furthering Chinese investments and trade generally. It is in connection with these efforts that the story regarding the alleged negotiations for the sale of the American cotton to Japanese got its start.

One of the Japanese newspapers recently published a report alleging that a group of Chinese bankers in Shanghai in association with Japanese financiers and businessmen were planning the organization of a $25,000,000 corporation for the purpose of fostering trade between Shanghai and Manchukuo.

Central Bank in Charge of Cotton Sales—Japanese Not Debarred

The Central Bank of China has been entrusted with the full responsibility for the sale of the American cotton covered by the U. S. $50,000,000 cotton and wheat loan, declared T. V. Soong, minister of finance, in a press interview Sept. 25. The bank, it was revealed, will remit the proceeds of the cotton to the treasury of the central government from time to time.

The National Government will sell America cotton from the United States under terms of the U. S. $50,000,000 loan agreement to any cotton dealer, irrespective of nationality, through agencies, Mr. Soong said. It was indicated during the course of the interview that the Government is to sell the cotton in a businesslike way and that no formal request has been or will be made to the Japanese cotton buyers to buy the cotton, nor will they be barred. Japanese buyers may buy from America directly even if they are barred here, Mr. Soong explained. The Government will cooperate with the Chinese cotton mills, Mr. Soong added.

Many Applications for Funds from $50,000,000 Loan

Dr. Chu Min-i, Chief Secretary of the Executive Yuan, in a recent press interview said that to grant the petitions so far received by the Central Government from the various provinces for portions of the American Cotton and Wheat Loan a total of $900 millions would be required.

In a petition to the Central authorities, last week, the Shanghai Agricultural Association requested that measures be devised and adopted immediately for the rehabilitation of the market for home-grown agricultural products. The Shanghai Agricultural Association also submitted a petition to the Government urging that the duty on imported agricultural products should be increased, so as to relieve the depression of Chinese farms.

Chinese press reports state that the authorities intend to call a meeting of Chinese cotton interests in Shanghai, early in October, with a view to finding the capacity of the Chinese mills to absorb the cotton bought under the terms of the American loan and also to discuss how to maintain a stable price for native cotton.

General Chiang Kai-shek has decided to call another inter-provincial conference at Nanchang on October 20, this time to discuss economic problems along the Yangtsze Valley.

The Ministries of Finance, Industry and Railways, have reported to the Executive Yuan that among the causes causing stagnation in the sale of home-grown wheat are dumping of foreign wheat and flour, exaggerated propaganda about the American wheat loan, intentional manipulation by unscrupulous merchants, and lack of convenient means of transportation.

Reclaimed Districts to Be Used to Grow Cotton and Wheat

A proposal calling for the reclamation of salt districts in the Huai River region, submitted by T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, was adopted at a meeting of the Executive Yuan Sept. 19. The proposal contemplates using the reclaimed districts for the cultivation of cotton and wheat.

Notwithstanding reported opposition in certain quarters, the Government, it is reported, contemplates the imposition of an import duty on foreign rice beginning from next January in order to stabilize the price of home-grown rice.

Who's Who in China

Gen. Chu Shao-liang, Chairman of Kansu Provincial Government; born at Changchow, Kiangsu, 1890; graduate of the Japanese Military Officers' College, Tokyo; has successively served as battalion commander, regimental commander and brigadier commander; chief of staff to the Headquarters of Kweichow Army; high counsellor to the Headquarters of the Generalissimo (Dr. Sun Yat-sen) at Canton; chief of staff to the Field-Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army; department director of the National Military Affairs Commission; Commander of the 8th Nationalist Division; Commander of the 2nd Nationalist Army; Commander-in-Chief of the 6th Route Army of the Anti-Rebel Forces; specially-appointed Pacification Commissioner in Kiangsi; chief military counsellor to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bandit-Suppression Forces in Honan, Hupeh and Anhwei; member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang; now, Chairman of Kansu Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs of Kansu; has served in the army for more than twenty years and participated in practically all the major revolutionary campaigns since the First Revolution of 1911; address: Kansu Provincial Government, Kaolan (Lanchow), Kansu.

Gen. Chu Shao-liang
朱紹良字一民

朱紹良字一民，年四十三歲，江蘇武進人，日本陸軍士官學校畢業，歷任營團旅長，黔軍總部參謀長，大元帥府高級參謀，國民革命軍總司令部參謀長，軍事委員會軍政廳廳長，第八師師長，第二軍軍長，討逆軍第六路總指揮，駐贛特派綏靖主任，豫鄂皖勦匪總司令部總參議，中央執行委員等職，現任甘肅省政府主席兼民政廳廳長，計在軍垂二十年，轉戰十餘省，民國光復及北伐無役不與云。

Dairen Now Also Has a Trunk Murder Mystery

The Dairen police discovered a trunk containing the decomposed body of a Japanese Sept. 25. Thus was revealed the rivalry of two Japanese lovers of Mrs. Katsumi Odama, wife of Dr. Makoto Oodama, head of the pathological department of the South Manchuria Railway. The body discovered was that of Mitsubu Soyagi. The alleged slayer is one Nakazino, who is stated to have fled to Shanghai.

Yunnan Needs Money---Wants Authority to Contract Foreign Loan

In a recent petition to the Central Government, the Yunnan Provincial Government requested that a sum of $12 millions be allocated from the American Cotton and Wheat Loan for reclamation work near the Yunnan frontier and the opening of mines. If the request cannot be granted, says the petition, it is hoped that the Central Government will give approval for the negotiation of a foreign loan by the Provincial Government to finance the enterprise.

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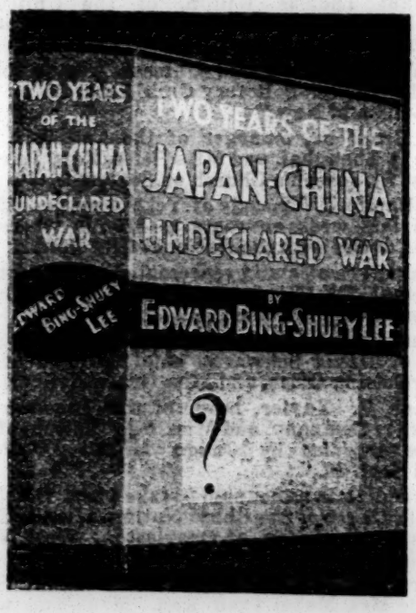

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CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Men and Events

T. L. Soong, a brother of T. V. Soong, visited General Chiang Kai-shek at Kuling during the week.

As a precaution against thefts and robberies, special police telephones have been installed and connected with all police stations in the city of Greater Shanghai.

Liu Chung-chieh, newly appointed Chinese Minister to Germany, proceed to Kuling during the week to receive instructions from General Chiang Kai-shek.

The Shanghai Foreign Y.M.C.A will start classes in Chinese, German, French, Spanish and Japanese next month.

The marriage took place at the Western Returned Students' Club at Peiping Sept. 16. of Miss Ho Shu-chen and Colonel Chang wei-pin, anti-air-craft defence commander.

The death occurred in Hongkong, Sept. 23 of E. L. Agassiz, Registrar of Trade Marks in the Hongkong Government.

The Executive Yuan has issued an order to the Ministry of Interior instructing that a special bureau be organized for prevention of traffic in women and children.

The Kwangtung Provincial Government has decided to appoint an American sugar expert as adviser of the new sugar refining plant.

The annual college dinner-dance of the American University Club will be held at the Canidrome, Shanghai, October 9.

Sergeant Thomas Wilson, of the United States Marines Legation Guard, committed suicide at Peiping Sept. 24 by shooting himself.

Dr. Yamei Kin, retired Chinese woman physician, addressed the Peiping Rotary Club Sept. 21 on "Chinese Women—Old and New."

Paul Bradford, manager of the American Express Company in Shanghai, and Miss Helen Mary Raven were married at St. Joseph's Church on September 26.

T. E. Bamford, formerly of Yokohama, passed through Shanghai last week en route to Manila where he will assume his duties with the National City Bank.

China will be officially represented at the forthcoming International Silk Conference, which is scheduled to be held on October 22 in Paris.

The marriage was scheduled to take place in Shanghai Sept. 28 of David Schwartz, chief Yeoman at the U.S. Navy Purchasing Office, and Miss Grace McSporran.

Norman F. Xavier, head of the gasoline department, Texaco Company, and Miss Ella Bolton of Shanghai, were married by Judge Milton D. Purdy in Shanghai Sept. 23.

The wedding is announced to take place October 9 of Clarence R. Chase of the Chase National Bank, Shanghai and Miss Sally Lewis of Charleston, West Virginia. Miss Lewis is now en route to China.

Funeral services were held in Shanghai Sept. 19, for the late Mrs. Mabel Tyau Kau. Mrs. Kau was born in Honolulu in 1896, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tyau Apin. She was a surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital.

A luncheon in honor of Admiral Upham, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, and Nelson Johnson, the American Minister, was given by Mayor Yuan Liang at the Summer Palace in Peiping Sept. 19.

The construction of a new railway line, 300 kilometers long, connecting Novosibirsk with Leninsk, has been completed. The new railway provides an additional link of connection between the Kuznetsk Basin and the Urals.

The authorities of Peiyang University Sept. 21 announced the wholesale dismissal of the freshman students of the College of Engineering on account of "disrespect towards some members of the College Staff."

A further petition urging a revision of Article 681 of the Civil Code concerning the liability of partners has been submitted to the Legislative Yuan by the National Associated Chambers of Commerce.

Jack F. Chrysler, youngest son of Walter P. Chrysler, American motor car manufacturer, passed through Shanghai during the week as a passenger of the Dollar round-the-world liner *President Adams*.

As the result of the efforts of organizations promoting settlement of Jews on land in Russia, approximately 200,000 Jewish toilers at present participate in agricultural work in the Soviet Union.

H. R. Greatwood, Manager in the Far East for the Union Oil Company of California, has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to the United States.

Sabibra Khan, the first Afghanistan Minister to Japan, and members of the Afghan Legation in Tokyo, left Bombay on September 20 for Tokyo. Afghanistan and Japan have been working in close harmony of late.

I. I. Spilvanik, the new Russian Soviet Consul general for Shanghai, arrived here Sept. 26. He is a veteran Soviet official, being at Peiping some years ago and having been stationed at Tokyo for the last several years.

Due to negligence of duty, Chu Chien, district magistrate of Kaihua, western Chekiang, was dismissed, and ordered to await investigation and punishment, at an extraordinary meeting of the Chekiang Provincial Government Committee Sept. 25.

General Chiang Tso-ping, Chinese Minister to Japan, stated in Nanking, Sept. 24 that the Chinese Government had decided to appoint a military attache in Tokyo. Similar posts, he added, would later be created in the Chinese Legations in other foreign countries.

One hundred and fifteen members of the Russian detachment of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps billeted at the Rifle Range were stricken with illness shortly after tiffin Sept. 21. Ptomaine originating from the meat the men had eaten at tiffin was suspected as the cause.

According to a recent telegram from Tokyo the new Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Hirota, is contemplating replacing Mr. Ariyoshi, the present Japanese Minister to China, by Mr. Arita, Director of the Asiatic Department of the Japanese Foreign Office.

As a result of the imposition of increased tariff duties on foreign rice, the rice merchants in Hongkong have resolved to suspend business with Canton. The rice merchants in Canton have also joined in the protest by refusing to unload rice from ships which have already arrived there.

Vice-Admiral Sir Frederic Dreyer, on board the flagship *Kent*, and Lady Dreyer on the *Falmouth*, proceeded to Japan beginning of the week. The British cruiser mine-layer *Adventure*, carrying 310 mines, will be again put into commission in December with a full crew from Devonport for service on the China station.

With reference to the fact that the Chinese post office refuses to accept mail bags from Manchukuo, British business men are urging their Government to make representations to China that that she was damaging her own trade by "an unnecessary punctilio," as mails from Europe are thereby greatly delayed.

Mrs. Jane Kitchen Spedding, a Pasadena resident, has filed a petition for divorce in Los Angeles from Thomas A. Spedding, who is described as "an English sportsman resident in Shanghai." Mr. Spedding is an accountant in the Asiatic Petroleum Co. Mrs. Spedding alleges desertion as the ground for divorce.

Following the example of the authorities in the Straits Settlements, the government of the Netherland East Indies is taking steps to ban the use of fire-crackers in all territory under its control. This has evoked a strong protest from the Chinese communities in Batavia and Sourabaya.

According to the statistics of the Shanghai Vocational Guidance Bureau, about 8,000 young men and women visited the Bureau during the year ending August, applying for guidance in vocational, educational and other personal problems. The majority of the visitors were college students, amounting to 22 per cent of the entire group.

Daniel Douglas MacGregor, vice-president and operating manager of the Mitsubishi Oil Co., at San Francisco was granted American citizenship Sept. 11. The Federal Court ruled that his three years' residence in Japan since he first applied for naturalization five years ago was a temporary residence, and that therefore he had fulfilled the residence requirements of the naturalization law. Mr. MacGregor is a native of Scotland.

In connection with the negotiations for the solution of the Outside Roads (Shanghai) question, which are now at a deadlock, the *Nichi Nichi* says that the Japanese, having greater interest in the question than any other foreign nations, have been requesting the appointment of Japanese senior officers on the Police Force to be organised for the maintenance of peace and order in the outside roads area. The Japanese refute any implication that they are responsible for the delay in the negotiations.

J. Plaut, representative of the *Transocean* and *Wolff* news agencies, proceeded to Peiping from Shanghai during the week.

Dr. A. W. Grabau was announced to speak on "Central Asia, Crade of the Human Race" before the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, Sept. 29.

Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Chinese Foreign Minister, was due to meet Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Ambassador to Moscow, at Novo-Sibirsk on September 28.

An ex-officer of the Russian Imperial Army, Captain Zernoff, committed suicide at Harbin Sept. 25 by cutting the arteries of both arms while immersed in a bath tub.

A contract has been signed between the Peiping Palace Museum and the Commercial Press in Shanghai for reprinting the Chinese Encyclopedia.

Plans have been drawn up by the Ministry of Industry for the establishment of a large paper factory at Chientien District, in Southern Chekiang, with an initial capital of five million dollars.

William Morris, London director of the British-American Tobabco Company, and Mrs. Morris, returned to Shanghai this week after several months spent in England.

J. Dwight Bridge, American portrait painter, who has been in Shanghai for sometime, went to Japan this week. He expects to return to Shanghai and then will proceed on a trip around the world.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu, former warlord of China, in a recent interview declared he was through with politics and did not wish to express any opinion on national affairs.

The Ministry of Railways is reported to have ordered a big shipment of rolling stock from England for government railways. The order includes 12 locomotives, 16 passenger coaches and more than 50 freight cars.

Colonel Frederick Stuart Greene, commissioner of public works for the State of New York, has been asked by the Government of China to supervise the construction of an elaborate system of highways in this country.

A huge embalmed whale, originally caught on the West Coast of the United States, is being exhibited on a vacant lot near the Nanking Theater, Shanghai. The local end of the exhibition is in the hands of a syndicate headed by J. J. James, proprietor of the "Jimmy" restaurants.

An agitation is being conducted at Peiping by the local self-government associations against Yuan Liang, the mayor in connection with the recent sudden death of Liang Chia-yi, leader of the 10th self-government district in the south city.

Mayor Wu Teh-chen, recently appointed concurrently Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Woosung, took up his duties October 1. The appointment places Mayor Wu in supreme control of the Shanghai-Woosung district in both administrative and military affairs.

The Shanghai *Morning Post* says a new domestic loan of $120,000,000 will be issued by the Ministry of Finance shortly. The new issue will be known as the Twenty-Second Year Customs Loan. The news of the new issue produced an unfavorable effect on the Chinese bond market.

General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung provincial assembly, arrived at Weihaiwei Sept. 24 by motor-car from Chefoo. He later proceded to Yungching-hsien, Wentung, Haiyang and Tsingtao. At Weihaiwei General Han exchange calls with G. S. Moss, the British Consul at Weihaiwei and inspected the Naval Headquarters and the marines at Liukungtao near Weihaiwei.

Takashi, a student of the Tung Wen University in Shanghai, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at the Nagasaki dietrict court Sept 25 in connection with communistic activities last year. Three other students including S. Takahara, K. Fukuda and M. Daimoto received sentences of between one year and 18 months with probation.

The marriage is announced to take place at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Shanghai, October 4 of James Barton, (son of Sir Sidney Barton, former British Consul General of Shanghai, and the present British Minister to Ethiopia) who is now attached to the British Consulate at Mukden, to Miss Margaret Alder Hartigan, niece of Mrs. Kathleen Norris, American novelist.

According to a telegram from Tihua, capital of Sinkiang Province, on Sept. 19, the first cavaran of motor-cars travelling from Suiyuan arrived there on Sept. 14 in Safety. The second caravan left Suiyuan for Tihua on Sept. 16, while the first caravan left Tihua on its return journey on the same day.

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6.	The Present Agrarian Problem in China .... By Chen Han-seng ..	.90	„ -.50
7.	Rural Industries in China ..... By H. D. Fong	.90	„ -.50
8.	Facing Labor Issues in China ..... By C. H. Lowe	$2.70	„ 1.25
9.	Shanghai Industrialization; Report based on investigations of China Institute of Economic and Statistical Research, National Government Directorate General of Budgets, Ministry of Industries, National Tariff Commission, Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs and Chaotung University, by D. K. Lieu	$1.15	„ -.60
10.	Silk Reeling Industry in Shanghai: Based on extensive survey by the China Institute of Economic and Statistical Research, made from May to July, 1931, supplemented by second survey during the same months of 1932, covers quality of silk produced, productive capacity of filiatures, number of reels, etc., by D. K. Lieu	$2.15	„ -.95

These pamphlets ranging from 12 to 200 pages were written by Chinese specialists in their respective lines. They were prepared for presentation at the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Banff, Canada. Those desiring copies, should send their orders with draft or postal money-order attached to the undersigned.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

38 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Two Priests to Hospitable Tibet

Souvenirs of a Journey through Tartary, Tibet, and China during the Year 1844, 1845, and 1846. By E. Huc, Lazarist Priest ond Missionary Apostolic. New Edition, 1931. 2 vols. 809 pp. Paper bound. Lazarist Press. Distributed by The French Bookstore, Peiping. M.$12.00.

This account of the travels of the two Catholic priests, Huc and Gabet, through Inner Mongolia and Tibet, remains one of the most interesting and vivid travel books in existence. The book is poorly written (at least as it appears in the English version), and abounds in typographical errors. It lacks a map showing the course of the travelers, and the notes are antiquated as regards present-day provincial divisions. And yet, with all these shortcomings, this narrative of two bigoted and superstitious priests remains one of the most fascinating of all works of the kind. It is illustrated with a number of woodcuts and comparatively recent photographs, and has an index.

The book is preceded by a preface by the editor, J. M. Planchet, C. M., dealing particularly with what appear to be Prjevalsky's quite superficial criticisms of Huc,—criticisms which hardly seem to be worthy of mention today. This is followed by a preface by Huc himself, declaring proudly that "now, as in the past, the catholic missionaries are the only Europeans who dare travel over the Chinese provinces." But Huc is a Frenchman even before he is a Christian, and we find in this preface an interesting presentation of the French imperialist viewpoint of a century ago: "Everywhere, in China, in Malaysia, in Ceylon, and in the Red Sea one meets the English imperialism, whose irresistible need for expansion is seeking to absorb all peoples. In Egypt also one finds it... But France it must be hoped will soon regain everywhere the rank which belongs to her, and Egypt can rely without fear on the force of a government which carries the name of the heros of the Pyramids." Which reads rather strangely today.

But in dealing with the countries of his travels Huc is most interesting, and, considering the limited sources at his disposal, very well informed. He has comparatively little to say about China, though in general he has little liking for the Chinese. This dislike is evidently due to his long contacts with Mongols and other outer peoples, he acquiring their prejudices to the full against the shrewd traders and encroaching settlers from China who so deleteriously affected their simple nomadic life. His friendliness to these outer peoples, however, does not mean any sense of tolerance for their religious convictions. The generosity and tolerance which he experienced everywhere among the Buddhists of China's outer dominions he was quite incapable of responding to in similar spirit. It was, for example, impossible for him to see, in the Buddhist feeling against the taking of life, any wider or higher ethic. It was merely a "superstition," to be scorned and mocked at so far as it was safe to do so.

The two priests themselves, of course, are grossly superstitious. Characteristic is their explanation of certain feats of magic attributed to certain lamas, such as the ability "to cut himself open, take out his entrails and place them before him, and then resume his previous condition." Huc says that "these horrible ceremonies are of frequent occurrence in the great Lamaseries of Tartary and Tibet, and we do not believe that there is any trick or deception about them: for from all we have seen and heard, among idolatrous nations, we are persuaded that the devil has a great deal to do with the matter." Furthermore, upon hearing a Lama prayer, they "readily recognized in it a direct appeal to the assistance of the demon." On one occasion they are terrified by the mere appearance of a Mongol who had taken refuge from a storm in a cave in the Ordos region, thinking him either "a devil or a ghost" because of the smoke from his fire in the cave, they apparently thinking they had met His Satanic Majesty himself at some entrance to his own fiery domain. They assure us that "the unicorn, which has long been regarded as a fabulous creature, really exists in Tibet," and give us a most entertaining description of the creature and its habits.

This very naivete of the priests gives if anything additional interest to their narrative. (The expression "their" is used because, while the "souvenirs" bear the name only of Huc, and were composed by him, he writes in the first person plural, though referring to himself individually in the third person, "Huc," and to Gabet in the same way.) The author is transparently honest in his story, the real beginning of which is in Inner Mongolia, in the area which is now northwestern Jehol. From here the travelers, having familiarized themselves with the Mongolian tongue and secured a devoted convert as a guide, set out on their remarkable journey to Tibet. The first considerable city they came to was Dolonor, now a center of interest, whence they traveled in a southwesterly and westerly direction to the Ordos region, across Kansu, and through Koko-Nor to Tibet and Lhassa itself. Nothing could better illustrate the loose government of the old Empire than the fact that these men, whose presence in the interior was forbidden and whose religious teachings were proscribed, actually made a journey of this kind without let or hindrance, and usually found kindness and hospitality. In general, as noted above, they find these virtues among the "outside" peoples rather than among the Chinese, but they have little to complain of with regard to Chinese inn-keepers, who appear in fact to be often over-attentive to the requirements of their unusual guests. And one would like, nowadays, to discover some of these commodious inns where two travelers, a servant or two, and several pack-animals can stay for several days at a hundred *cash* per day for the party, with the obsquious landlord most grateful for the munificence of his guests.

The travelers have no love, however, for the Chinese mandarins. Their descriptions of these gentlemen, with their overbearing insolence and "dispotic" power, are excellent, and undoubtedly echo the feeling of the mass of the people with whom the priests are in contact. The priests, however, wholly aware of the effect of a bold front, succeed by sheer refusal to show subservience, and by responding to insolence with insolence, in overawing one mandarin after another in the most entertaining way, each official of course assuming that these proud strangers must be of great importance in order to act with such assurance, and never suspecting that they are in fact outlaws defying the Imperial Government. Finally, however, after reaching Lhassa, it is a Chinese official who brings about their expulsion from the country, though with all tact and courtesy, treating them as honored guests rather than as criminals.

It is a most surprising thing, to persons whose knowledge of Tibet is derived mainly from English accounts, to be told that the Lama kingdom is friendly and hospitable to foreigners. There can be no doubt, however, that Huc is speaking most honestly when he refers to this. The variety of nationalities the priests note in Lhassa is a most interesting thing. "The Tibetians do not profess, in regard to other people, those principles of exclusion which constitute the distinctive character of the Chinese nation. Everyone is allowed to enter Lhassa; everyone can go and come, and engage in commerce and industrial pursuits without the least restraint." And the Catholic travelers exclaim joyfully, "What a happiness at length to find ourselves in a hospitable land, and to be able to breathe a free air, after living so long in China: always in constraint, always outside the law, always occupied with plans for tricking the government of his Imperial Majesty!"

It is quite evident that the much-advertised "national seclusion" of Tibet meant, until recently, nothing more than the exclusion of Britons, in connection with which Huc declares that "it is probable that the English would not be excluded more than any other nation, had not their invasive march into Hindostan inspired the Talé-Lama with a natural terror." From this, apparently, grew up the English myth of Tibet's rejection of contacts with outside peoples. The Tibetans had simply "taken it into their heads that the English are an encroaching people, who are not to be trusted," and it was extremely uncomfortable to Huc and Gabet to find it being reported that they were Britishers from Calcutta, "come to investigate the strength of Tibet, to make maps, and to devise means to get possession of the country. All national prejudice apart, it was very annoying to us to be taken for the subjects of her Britannic Majesty. Such a *quid-pro-quo* could not but render us very unpopular, and, perhaps, end in our being cut to pieces." All of which, under the circumstances, is quite understandable,—and very illuminating.

Much water has flowed down the Brahmaputra since this book was written. The Dalai Lama's fears have been more than realized. Tibet's "national seclusion" has come to mean not the exclusion of Britons, but the exclusion of all whom the Britons do not approve. There is a telegraph line from India to Lhassa, and a hydro-electric plant in the city. The Chinese garrisons and Chinese "Residents" have gone, and British garrisons and British representatives have come, while a British-trained Tibetan army is encroaching further and further upon Chinese territory. But this narrative of Abbe Hue's remains one of the most fascinating and readable accounts in all travel literature, from its beginning in a territory now under Japanese domination, to its end in a city now under British.

H. H.

British Woman Discusses Chinese Politics, Often Erroneously

Young China and New Japan, by Mrs. Cecil Chesterton. George G. Harrap, London. 10/6 net.

Earlier reviews have appeared locally of Lady Chesterton's impressions of the Far East, particularly of China. One reviewer referred to the effusions of tourist writers in general as "usually a hodge-podge that would sicken even a Missouri schoolboy who had received a passing grade in geography". He then described Mrs. Chesterton's recent book as a volume of this type. He added that it was a little better than most of them, and worth reading. With part of this we agree,—*which* part may be evident as we proceed.

The books makes delightful reading when Lady Chesterton sticks to her travel impressions, and leaves rumor and politics alone. But the latter she cannot do for any length of time, and so a book which should have been a charming tale of travels in the Far East becomes a sad hodge-podge of travel and politics, where gossip passes for fact, and such unessentials as names and customs and spellings are not worth checking with someone who might know. Of many annoying inaccuracies we will mention only a few. Driving from Shanghai to Woosung, "the town trickles on and on for over twenty miles when fields begin, farm-houses, etc." (p. 96). Of course twenty miles of Shanghai would have taken the author well out into the mouth of the Yangtze River without leaving room for the miles of fields and farm huts. Again, it would have been so easy to have ascertained that what she calls "the National Library and Printing Press" was the Oriental Library and Commercial Press (p. 98). Mrs. Chesterton says that "in most Chinese cities girl students attend the same classes as young men", whereas beyond Shanghai quite the contrary is true. She speaks of the "li-chee" as the Chinese strawberry; of "cedarwood fan" instead of sandalwood; of "cowlan" for the northern kaoliang, which she says grows almost as high as a man, when of course it grows much higher. She speaks of Russian ricksha-men (unknown to this reviewer who has lived here for years), and refers to "bortsch" (her spelling) and "cabbage-soup" as two Russian soups, when of course they are one and the same thing. In doing Shanghai's night-life she speaks of visiting a Russian cabaret about 5:00 a.m. and then of going to two others after that. "Twinking lamps on the Bund" after 5:00 a.m. *in June*, only makes the reader, and the reviewer, laugh. It is as amusing as the picture of ricksha coolies in flood time who "ran and ran till the water reached their chins".

There are many other instances of superficial observation and lack of the scientific method in checking her observations and information. She states that in the old days cultured Chinese sent their sons to Oxford or Cambridge, now they go to the States—"to those institutions where mere attendance qualifies for a degree". If this were ever true, it is not so today; and a little inquiry would have informed Mrs. Chesterton that Chinese students in America not only hold their own, but usually excel American students scholastically. She not only did not appreciate Chinese food, but made some astounding observations on the food of Shanghai in general. In this port city of fish and shell-fish of all kinds, the author says, "fish seemed restricted to Mandarin, a rather flabby creature". "Fruit", where we have all the home varieties and others native to the East, "is not plentiful"; and "pine-apples and all earth-rooted produce are suspect", when our pineapples are all imported and we all eat garden produce properly cooked or prepared. "Eggs", if you please,—our small, not-always-fresh eggs—were her great joy; "ice-creams are perfect, and straw berries (new information for us!) are sent *by*

In the United States Court for China

SANFORD N. YOUNG, Plaintiff.	Cause No. 3566
vs.	S. P. No. 1618
CLARA J. YOUNG, Defendant.	ORDER
	Filed at Shanghai, China Sept. 11th, 1933
	William T. Collins, Clerk
	L. T. Kenake, Asst. Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for Divorce

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, has this 11th day of September, 1933, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 11th day of September, 1933, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 11th day of September, 1933, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has she resided therein at any time, and that defendant's last known address was 34 Jackson Street, Clinton, South Carolina, U. S. A.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 11th day of September, 1933, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW" a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieeth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 30th day of September, 1933, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 11th day of September, 1933.

MILTON D. PURDY,
Judge.

ONLY A FEW COPIES LEFT

The *Review* still has on hand a few copies of the following books dealing with Pacific and Far Eastern Affairs:

"Problems of the Pacific" by Bruno Lasker; standard book of reference for those interested in the complicated affairs of the Far East ..... Price M.$15.00

"Symposium on Chinese Culture," by Sophia Chen Zen ..... Price M.$ 7.50

"Essays on the Manchurian Problem," by Shuhsi Hsu ..... Price M.$ 7.50

Add 25-cts. for postage in China or $1.40 if to be mailed abroad.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
38 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai

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The China Weekly Review
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air from Batavia". The author would not be running true to form if she took the pains to inquire whether there were any air service between Shanghai and Batavia. But most annoying is it, to have all food—Chinese, British, American, steamer food, wedding feast or Russian cabaret—referred to as "chow, chow, chow" ad nauseum.

It sounds too much like a recent writer who refers to his Chinese and Russian hosts as "Chinks and Russkies". There is often reason for the Oriental to think that we of the West are "barbarians". This crudity is evidenced again when the author states that the "Chinese Army officers spat emphatically—a habit they share with the citizens of the United States." All Americans—men, and women alike—are guilty of this vulgarism, presumably, since all are citizens, and none—even a cultured minority—are excepted.

At that Mrs. Chesterton is not as hard on people of other nationalities as she is on her own fellow-countrymen. The following is worth quoting:

> "Malays, Tamils and Chinese were just 'natives' and everything for which that ubiquitous term of contempt can stand. This outlook was shared by most of the ship's passengers, who were quite unconcerned with the country from which he or she drew a living, except as a channel of pay. Their indifference, however, sharpened to hostility in regard to the Chinese. . . Again and again I heard the most artistic, frugal and facultized race in the world dismissed as a dirty and ungrateful lot, who would be all the better for a touch of the big stick or—ennobling thought—the big gun. . . I had supposed in my insular innocence that the Victorian legend of Britain as God's Own Anointed had passed away. I found however in full and persistent bloom the reassuring belief that the dark-complexioned races are ordained to serve as footstools for superior white feet, and must damn well see that they don't wriggle and upset the balance."

It is hardly to be expected that Hongkong residents will appreciate her description of their architecture, when she speaks of their public buildings as "smug, pretentious, in a scene of unparalleled beauty, the solemn complacency of these eyesores is an offence." And of their residences she says, "solemn-faced, with narrow, heavy grey walls, they reminded me of those left-over residences in the north of London, bleak, cavernous, unfriendly." Having seen Honkong, I have some feeling of sympathy with the author's viewpoint, but when it comes to her assertion about British Consul-Generals in the Far East, I think her country-men have a right to protest. She says, "In my roamings up and down the world I have rarely found a helpful or even an intelligent representative of His Britannic Majesty!"

But out of all the charming bits of travel description (to which the author should have confined herself), and all the bits of unreliable comment on politics and customs, the most astounding thing to my mind is that any writer who professes to be interested in the Chinese and optimistic about their progress should stoop to record (and thus give credence to) the most libellous gossip about China's most important executive. After the courtesy of an interview with Chiang Kai-Shek and the hospitality of tea in his home, she passes on *as hear-say* the most slanderous and malicious sort of gossip. That the General has "palaces and opulent house-boats" is no more true than that he has "estates in Italy and investments in America". This reviewer happens to know the missionary residence that he rents in Nanchang, the farmhouse in Hankow, the bungalow of a Kuling resident in the mountain (likewise rented), and the house not unlike others on the same street in Shanghai. If he has anything approaching a palace it must be the one he has no time to live in his native village, and it is to be hoped that he does have there a comfortable home to which to retire when his strenuous public life is ended. But the slander on his personal character to anyone who knows his devotion to Soong Mei-ling is enough to make one's blood boil. Aside from Mrs. Chesterton's mis-statements, her very description of the General's first wife (from whom he was legally divorced) shows that she knows nothing of her age or appearance, character or place of residence. Had Mrs. Chesterton been anti-Chinese in her whole attitude, she could not have done a better piece of unauthentic muck-raking.

That the book is a hodge-podge, as the local press reviewer stated, seems to be clear. That it is little better than some, as he affirmed, is probably true. That it is worth reading, as he suggested, is a question.

G.T.F.

Increasing Lawlessness in Cuba May Cause Landing of U.S. Marines

Labor troubles in the interior of Cuba border on open rebellion, but in a desperate effort to prevent the intervention of the United States, Professor San Martin is negotiating with the opposition with a view to an agreement, which may end the chaos. The fate of twelve British and Americans at the Tanamo sugar mills in the North Oriente district is unknown, while four Americans and ten other foreigners are isolated at the Medialuna sugar mills and are in much danger.

The United States Government has made representations to the Havana authorities as the result of the looting of the home of an American resident in the Cuban capital.

While troops accompanied by students were conducting a search for revolutionaries in Havana Sept. 19, mobs which showed strong Communistic tendencies seized several mills in Havana and other centers.

A member of the United States Government asserted recently that Communists trained in Moscow had established a framework of Communist organizations all over the island. Anxiety in official circles in Washington has increased as it is feared that the increasing lawlessness will necessitate the landing of forces from the warships, a course which the Administration has been most anxious to avoid. A *Havas* telegram from Santiago de Cuba stated that some marines have actually been landed.

The United States Department of State has ruled that the nationals of any country resident in Cuba will be welcome to avail themselves of the assistance of the United States marines should conditions necessitate the landing of the latter.

A sugar stabilization agreement empowers President Roosevelt to raise or lower Cuba's tentative sugar quota and limits the amount of raw sugar which producets may supply to the domestic market to 7,000,000 tons annually. Cuba has been granted an import quota of 2,000,000 tons annually for three years; it is provided, however, that only 1,700,000 tons may be imported into the United States for sale during the first year of the agreement.

Soviet Recognition by U. S. Draws Nearer

The question of the United States extending diplomatic recognition to the Soviets is at present under active consideration by the Roosevelt administration. Secretary of State Hull is a partisan of recognition on condition that the claims of American citizens against Russians will be safeguarded.

In connection with the trend towards the recognition of the Soviets, one of the obstacles has been that the Soviets have never been willing to recognize either the old Czarist debts nor the $187,000,000 loaned to the Kerensky government. Now that other countries, notably France, have defaulted, the former stiff attitude of the U. S. in this respect has lost most of its force, and the present indications are that the Soviets will be willing to make a small payment on account, as a friendly gesture, and thus pave the way for recognition. President Roosevelt will probably take action before Congress meets in December.

Japanese View U. S. Recognition of Soviets with Misgivings

Recent telegrams from the United States indicate that recognition of the Soviets is drawing nearer and telegrams from Tokyo state that such a prospect is viewed with great misgivings by the Japanese. In the opinion of Japanese leaders, America's recognition will

READERS of *The China Weekly Review* who may be interested in obtaining copies of any books which have been reviewed in these columns, may obtain them by sending their orders in care of *The Review*....If obtainable in Shanghai the books will be mailed immediately at retail prices prevailing in Shanghai, plus postage, or if not obtainable here, they will be ordered from the publishers abroad. Send orders or inquiries to Book Editor, *The China Weekly Review*, 38 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

help the Soviet's five-year industrial plan and will strengthen the Soviet position in the Far East. As the result of the restoration of diplomatic relations, conclusion of a special treaty between America and China is probable, it is believed. The Japanese fear that America's policy in China, in such a case, might be anti-Japanese. In the meantime, America may give Soviet goods preferential import rights and consequently Japanese goods may suffer.

A suggestion cautiously made by certain Soviet officials to an American private citizen travelling in Soviet Russia recently to the effect that the United States might obtain a Siberian air base after diplomatic recognition has fallen on deaf ears in Washington.

The two sub-committees in London which are examining respectively the possible form which the proposed Anglo-Soviet commercial agreement shall take and questions of the balance of trade and credits were expected to resume negotiations duing the week.

President Roosevelt Opposes Inflation Favors a "Controlled" Dollar

President Roosevelt at last reports was orientating toward a controlled dollar with a constant purchasing power instead of indulging in inflation. He is studying a vast project designed to liberate six billion dollars frozen in the banks, which are either closed or in a state of liquidation. The Government intends, it is reported, to satisfy cotton growers by purchasing from them one-half of their crops at 15 cents per pound, while the present price amounts only to 10 cents.

The clamor for inflation is growing in the United States daily, particularly among farmers. Meanwhile, about 17,500,000 Americans are receiving relief. President Roosevelt has ordered his $75,000,000 scheme to help farmers by feeding and clothing the destitute and unemployed to start within a month.

The United States government's deficit was recorded at G.$192,000,000 on September 20, as compared to a recorded deficit of G.$246,000,000 on September 14. The drop of G.$54,000,000 was accounted for by income from new taxes which were not included in previous estimates.

August showed the largest unfavorable trade balance for seven years, according to a report issued at Washington by the Department of Commerce.

The American banker Neideker, who returned recently to New York from a trip to Paris, is agitating for the purchase by France of three million bales of American cotton in exchange for French merchandise.

Widespread strikes involving 90,000 workers in various industries of New York, Philadelphia and New Jersey, are worrying President Roosevelt and his assistants in their recovery drive.

Henry Ford and his directors are said to be planning the establishment of a 35-hour, perhaps even a 32-hour week, affecting 50,000 workers. This move would be in conformity with the automobile code, which is scheduled to enter into effect in October.

Soviet Bonds Being Sold in U.S.A.

Ten million gold roubles worth of Soviet bonds are being vended successfully to the American public, Miles M. Sherover, president of the Soviet American Securities Co., declared in New York City recently. A novel feature of the bonds is the fact that the market for them is guaranteed by the state bank of the U.S.S.R., which offers to repurchase them from any holder at any time on demand after one year from the date of purchase at par, plus accrued interest. This 10,000,000 roubles issue of ten year bonds is the first Soviet issue ever offered publicly abroad.

In an effort to dispose of nine million bales of surplus cotton, President Roosevelt has appointed Henry Morgenthau Governor of the Farm Relief credit organization, to conduct negotiations with Soviet Russia—which offers to take 3,000,000 bales if credit facilities can be arranged.

An agreement has been reached between the Roosevelt Administration and the steel industry for the Government to purchase a huge quantity of steel rails at reduced prices, the cost of which is to be defrayed by floating federal loans. Substantial advances are being made to the railroads out of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of MIGUEL MORALES Deceased

Cause No, 3565

Special Proceedings No. 924

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MIGUEL MORALES, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before March 16th, 1934, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China, September 11th, 1933.

CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB,
Administrator,
12 Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai.

In the United States Court for China

In re. the matter of the Estate of ANNA SYKES Deceased

Cause No. 3576

Special Proceedings No. 925

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ANNA SYKES, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before March 30th, 1934, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China, September 20th, 1933.

JAMES Y. MCGINNIS,
Administrator, care of
James B. Davis, Schull,
Davies & N. E. Lurton,
74 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.

Real Estate Review of Eastern District, by Realty Investment Company

Several enquiries have been on the market in this area during the past month but as far as we know no further sales have been concluded since our last report. The area certainly gives one the impression of ever increasing activity. Building work is going on all sides and several large constructional undertakings are well under way. In addition to this many improvements for the public welfare are being undertaken.

The new big police station on Glen Road which is a most imposing edifice is now in operation. Construction work on Municipal properties is going on appreciably on Ward Road Gaol Extension and the abattoir of Sawgin Road and the Point Road sub fire station on Pingliang Road. The old Yangtszepoo Police Station has had its personnel transferred and bears quite a deserted appearance compared to its former spick and span-ness.

The new wharf on Lay Road has had its bundings completed and further work is now under way. The island continues to improve and The Ta Chung Hua Ship Building and Engineering Works seem to have a good deal of work in hand. Extensive repairs are proceeding on the China Marchants Lower Wharf.

Bad Tempered!.....

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1319

The public is hereby notified that, in accordance with Government instructions, old gunny bags moved within China will be charged interport duty at the rate of $0.39 per picul and be exempt from surtax as from the 23rd September, 1933.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

A. C. E. Braud,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 25th September, 1933.

A.B.C. PRESS, SHANGHAI
Printing
in all its Branches

Your work should bear our imprint

The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange

Shanghai, Sept. 27, 1933.

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S. $100=Sh. $327.87
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S. $100=Sh. $323.87
Demand selling rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $ 15.61
Demand buying rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $ 15.42

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

ket—Steady — Business Done 1,430,000 Shares

September 27, 1933

1932-3 High	1932-3 Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCKS	Mon. Sept.. 25	Tue. Sept. 26
18¼	1⅝	—	Adams Express	8¾	8¾
32	7⅜	.60	Alaska Juneau	25¼	25⅜
142¾	42½	6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	135½	186
97½	29⅝	4.00	American Can	91	90
19⅝	2	—	American & Foreign Power	10	10
44⅞	5	—	American & Foreign Power 7% Pfd.	23	20½
12½	1⅛	—	American & Foreign Power Warr.	7	Unq.
23⅝	1¼	—	American Metal Co.	18⅞	18
53½	5¼	—	American Smelting	45¼	44⅛
187¾	69¾	9.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	125⅛	122⅝
94¾	44	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	87¼	87⅛
43¼	11	1.00	American Waterworks	21½	21
22⅞	3	—	Anaconda Copper	16½	16
18⅝	4¼	—	Atlas Corporation	12¾	12¼
151¾	28¾	2.00	Auburn Automobiles	49½	47¾
37⅞	8¾	—	Baltimore & Ohio	29	29¼
49¼	7¼	—	Bethlehem Steel	34¾	35¼
43⅛	19	1.60	Borden Company	23½	23¾
21⅝	3⅜	—	Borg Warner	15⅝	15⅝
20⅞	7¼	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	14⅛	13⅝
103½	16¾	—	Case, J. I.	70	68⅛
47⅞	19	1.40	Chase National Bank	23¼	23¼
52¼	4⅞	2.00	Chesapeake Corp.	41	41⅝
51⅝	5	.50	Chrysler Corp.	44	42⅝
28⅛	4¼	.80	Columbia Gas & Electric	15	15
7⅝	1⅜	—	Commonwealth & Southern	2⅜	2¼
68¾	811¼	3.40	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	42	41¼
19½	8⅝	—	Continental Oil	17½	16⅝
90½	24¾	3.00	Corn Products	88¼	88
7½	1¼	—	Coty Inc.	5	4⅝
4⅜	⅞	—	Curtiss Wright Company	2⅝	2⅜
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas Aircraft	14¾	14
85¾	22	2.00	Du Pont de Nemours	76¾	75⅝
89¾	35¼	3.00	Eastman Kodak	80¾	83
48	5	6%S	Electric Bond & Share	17⅝	17⅞
16	2¾	—	Electric Power & Light	6⅝	6½
		—	Fox Film	16	16
10¾	2⅞	—	General Aviation	Unq.	6¼
30⅞	8½	.40	General Electric	20¾	20¼
40⅛	19⅝	1.80	General Foods	36	35⅝
34⅞	7⅜	1.00	General Motors	30¼	29⅜
49½	6¼	1.00	General Railway Signal	37¼	38½
27⅝	8¼	*.20	Gold Dust	20⅝	20⅝
47½	5½	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	25⅜	25
40	3⅝	—	International Cement	29⅜	29¼
46	10⅝	.60	International Harvester	38⅞	38½
22⅝	8¼	—	International Nickel	20	19⅞
21⅝	2⅝	—	International Telephone & Telegraph	18⅜	18⅝
60¾	10	—	Johns Manville	50	49½
26	4⅞	—	Kennecott	22⅝	21⅞
79⅝	30½	2.40	Lehman Corporating	70	68⅝
99	34¼	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	97¼	96¾
37¾	8½	1.00	Loew's: Inc.	32¼	31⅝
25¼	9	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (Com.)	21¼	21¼
45¾	12	1.00	McIntyre Porcupine	42⅛	41½
28⅞	8¼	—	Montgomery Ward	21¾	21¼
34¼	19¾	1.00	National City Bank (bid price)	24⅜	24¾
124⅞	13	—	National Distillers	95¾	96¾
58½	8¾	—	New York Central	40⅝	40
43¼	13¾	8%S	North American Company	18⅜	18¼
96¾	12	2.00	Owens Illinois Glass	77	75½
37	14¾	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	Unq.	21¼
6⅞	1½	—	Packard Motors	4	3⅞
42½	6½	.50	Pennsylvania Railroad	31¼	31
6¼	1	—	Pennroad Corporation	3¼	3¼
18¼	2	—	Phillips Petroleum	16¼	15⅝
13½	2½	—	Radio Corporation	7⅞	7⅝
7¾	1	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	3	3
54	26½	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	50½	50¼
47	9⅞	—	Sears Roebuck	41	40⅜
11⅝	2½	—	Shell Union	8¼	8¼
15½	5¼	—	Socony-Vacuum Corp	12½	12⅜
32¾	15¾	2.00	Southern California Edison	18	18
34¼	5½	—	Standard Gas & Electric	11	10¾
43⅝	19⅞	1.00	Standard Oil Co., of N. Jersey	41¼	40⅝
29¾	9¼	1.00	Texas Corporation	27¼	26¾
41	12	1.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	37	37⅝
9½	2¼	—	Trans America	6¼	6¼
51⅞	15½	1.00	Union Carbide & Carbon	Unq.	43
132	27⅝	6.00	Union Pacific	115	114
46⅞	6½	—	United Aircraft & Trans.	31¾	31⅜
14½	3½	—	United Corporation	6½	6¼
25	9½	1.20	United Gas Improvement	16⅝	16⅜
25	1¼	—	U. S. Rubber	17¼	17¼
67½	21¼	—	U. S. Steel	48¾	48½
51½	11	*2.40	Universal Leaf Tobacco	43	44
36¼	5¼	—	Vanadium	23	22
8⅞	½	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	7¼	7¼
58¾	15⅝	—	Westinghouse E. & M.	37½	37¼
50⅞	22	2.40	Woolworth	39¼	38⅝

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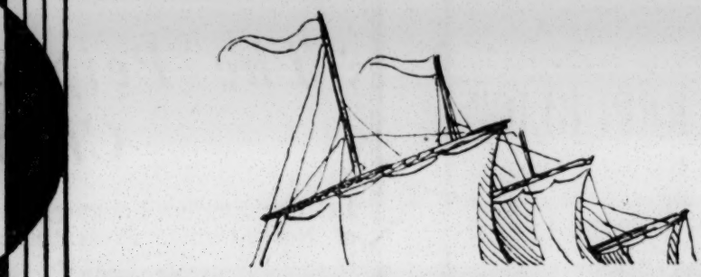

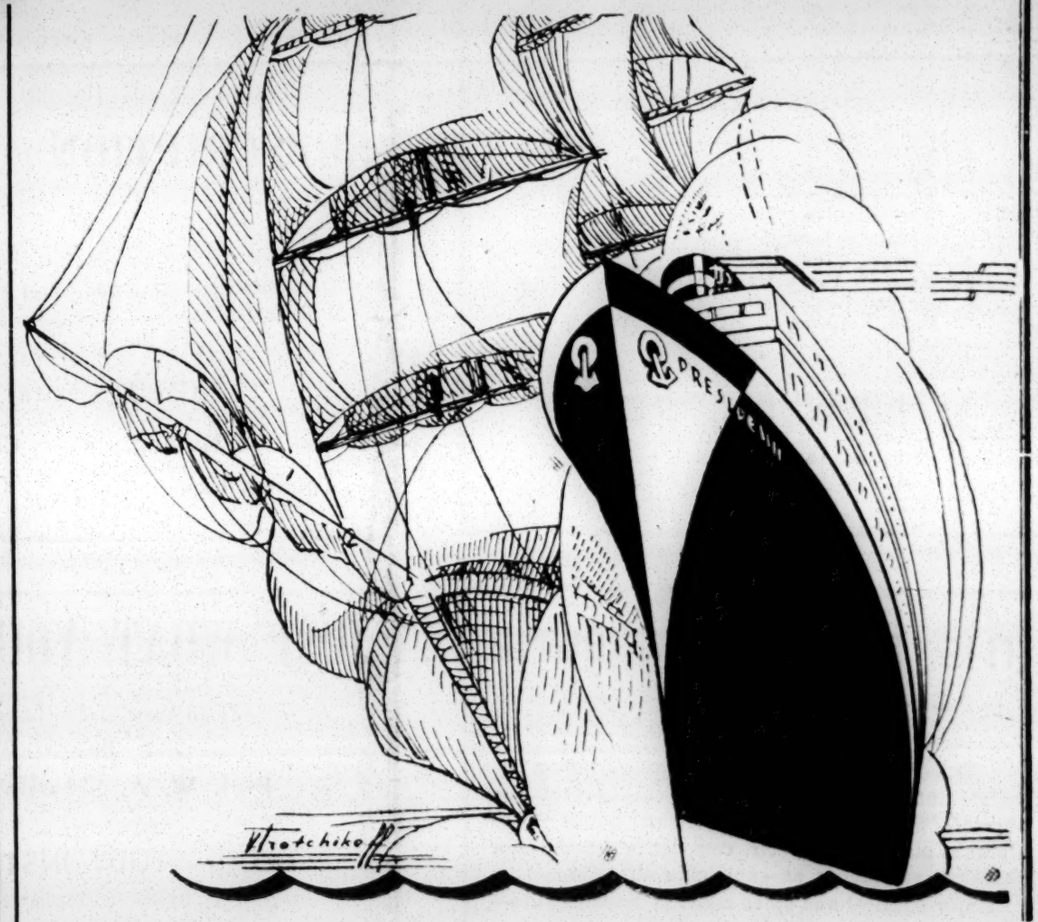

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